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Monday, *December* 4, 1786.] THE [Vol. *IV*. Numb. 183.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by H. A S W E L L and R U S S E L L.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Win Hall in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify the said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Ephraim Whitney, of said WinHall, on Wednesday the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock P. M to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To chuse a moderator. 2d. To see if the proprietors will ratify all or part of the acts done at their former meetings. 3d. To see if the proprietors will allow former accounts for surveying, and lotting out said township, and all other reasonable demands. 4th. To see if the proprietors will pay for the lands, heretofore given to sundry persons, by individuals, for cutting roads and for forming settlements in said township. 5th. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax sufficient to pay their debts. 6. To see if the proprietors will form such a division of the lands that each legal proprietor, may have his proportion both in quantity and quality. 7th. To see if the proprietors will accept of, and confirm, any pitches that have been or that may be made of particular lots of land, and returned into the proprietors clerk's office by any of the proprietors. 8th. To see if the proprietors will confirm all such persons in their possessions who have formed settlements, under supposed titles, or whether they will bring actions of ejectment against them. 9th. To see if the proprietors will chuse a collector and assessors, and to do any other business necessary to be done in said meeting.

SIMEON STEVENS, Just. Peace.
Windsor, Nov, 20, 1786. 82‡84

TOWNER & SHELDON,
Inform the Public in general and Physicians in particula
That they have just received a new and genuine Assortment of

Drugs *and* Medicines,

Amongst which are the following
PATENT MEDICINES:

ESSENCE of Peppermint,	Daffy's Elixir,
Hooper's Pills,	Greenough's Tincture,
Andersons's Do.	Lavender Water,
Lockyer's Do.	James' Powders,
James' Do.	Harlem Oil,
Turlington's Balsam,	British Do.

—ALSO,—

Court Plaister, Lancets, Teeth Instruments, Syringes, Scales and Weights.

Which they are now selling on the most reasonable terms. Constant attendance will be given; Recipies faithfully filled, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. They have entrusted the care of their store with Doctor ERASMUS TOWNER, who has had a regular education in the Medical Art, and has a competent knowledge of Medicine. 82

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; THESE are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Gideon Spencer, in said Ferrisburgh, on the 27th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1st To chuse a moderator, to govern said meeting; 2d A proprietors clerk; 3d To chuse a treasurer and collector; 4th To see if the proprietors will make a division, of the town plot, so called; 5th To see if the proprietors will establish the proceedings of the former meetings; 6th To see what proprietors will the do with respect to the allowance made in charter, for highways; 7th To see if the proprietors will vote that those who have settled on the town plot, aforesaid, shall have a house lot where they have settled; 8th To see if the proprietors will make a division of the undivided lands; 9th To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to pay all expences, and transact any other necessary business when met.

10. To see if the proprietors will give lands on the town plot, for a green, market, and public buildings, to forward the settlement of the city of Virgennes.

WILLIAM BRUSH, JJ. P.
New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1786. [81‡83

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of JOHN STRONG, Esq; in Addison, in the county of Addison, on the Nineteenth day of December, 1786; at One o'clock afternoon: So much of each original proprietors right in the township of Panton, in the county of Addison, as will pay the sum of one pound seventeen shillings and six pence, on each right (public rights excepted) together with cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The said one pound seventeen shillings and six pence, is a tax lately granted by said proprietors, for the purpose of discharging the several accounts allowed by said proprietors, for lotting out the first and second divisions, clearing roads, &c. The names of the delinquent proprietors, for the above sum are as follows, viz.

Appelton Burnham,	Timothy Holcomb,
Richard Brockway,	Titus Hill,
Saml. Blodget, jun.	Ebenezer Jackson,
Collins Chapman,	Samuel Kellogg,
James Claghorn,	John Knickerbacor,
JohnCloathyer, jun.	Peter Knickerbacor,
John Coban,	John Kimbeley,
John Cloathyer,	Isaac Lawrence,
Benjamin Cowles,	James Nichols,
Daniel Dean,	Benjamin Phelps,
Nathaniel Dean,	Isaac Peck,
Josiah Dean,	Joseph Pangborn,
Isaiah Dean,	Jonathan Russell,
John Downing,	Caleb Strong,
Elisha Ensign,	Sampson Sheaff,
John Edgton,	Odle Squire,
James Easton,	Jesse Sawyer, jun,
Ebenezer Fletcher,	Rulef White,
Zacheus Hantchet,	Elizur Wright,
Joseph Hantchet,	Noah Waddams,
Ebenezer Hill,	John Waddams,
Russel Hunt,	Jehiel Williams,
Benning Wentworth Esq; two equal Shares,	Phinehas Waller,
	Elisha Painter,
	William Warner.

JOHN STRONG, Coll.

CASH given for

Good Flax Seed

By NATHANIEL BRUSH.
Bennington, Sept. 4.

THE Proprietors and land owners of the towns hereafter named, are requested to pay the tax assessed by the Governor and Council, for the survey of town lines and cutting roads, viz.

	£	s	d
Randolph,	24	7	9
Braintree,	24	7	9
Roxbury,	24	7	9
Brookfield,	24	7	9
Turnersburgh,	24	7	9
Vershire,	27	7	9
Washington,	58	11	9
Williamstown,	26	7	9
Orange,	42	7	9

The sums annexed to the above named towns are to be paid by the respective proprietors, exclusive of public lands, and as the money is much wanted to discharge contracts made in behalf of the public, they are requested to pay the same without delay, or I shall find myself under the disagreeable necessity of commiting the same to the Sheriff of the respective counties to collect.

The money will be received in Sunderland until the 10th of December next.

I. ALLEN, Surveyor General.
Rutland, October 31, 1786.

ALL Persons having any accounts unsettled in the Treasurer's office of any name or nature whatsoever, are most earnestly requested to attend to a final settlement, on or before the first day of January next.

I. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Rutland, October 31, 1786.

Bar-Iron *or* Edge Tools

WILL be exchanged for Pot Mettle, of any kind; The price allowed according to its quality, if lodged with the following gentlemen; Major Keys, of Manchester, John Knickerbaccor, Esq; of Sunderland, Mr. E. Merwin of Arlington, David Galusha, Esq; of Shaftsbury, or the subscriber in Bennington;—Of whom may be had, best REFINED IRON and EDGE TOOLS of all kinds, on the shortest notice,—and every other Article usually manufactured in Forges. His Iron being wrought from Salisbury Pigs, may be relied on to be excellent in quality. Cattle, Wheat, Beef, Pork, or Final Settlement Notes, will be received in payment.

W. BLODGET.
Bennington, Nov. 13, 1786. [80¶82

Just Published,

And to be Sold at this Office,
An ACCOUNT of

Count D'Artois & his Friends

In a PASSAGE to the

M O O N,

In a Flying Machine, called,
A N

Air Balloon.

WHEREAS I have been requested by the proprietors of more than one sixteenth part of each of the townships of land, granted to Jonathan Arnold, Esq; Gen. Jacob Bailey, Jesse Levensworth, and associates, by the hon. the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session in October, 1786; to warn a meeting of the proprietors of each of said townships, at the house of Gen. Jacob Bayley, in Newberry, in the county of Orange, in said state, on Tuesday the 8th day of February next, for the following purposes; 1st. To chuse a moderator or moderators to govern said meeting or meetings; 2d. To chuse a clerk or clerks for said proprieties or each of them; 3d. To chuse a committee or committees to compleat the division of the lands which shall then be undivided in each of said townships; 4th. To make a draught of so many lots as shall be then alloted; 5th. To hear the report of the committee appointed to settle with the new residents in said townships, and approbate and confirm the same if they think fit; 6th. To make provision for erecting mills in one or each of said townships, so that the same may be erected in the next summer; 7th. To make a tax to defray such expences as have accrued, and shall be then approbated and allowed, and to make roads, build bridges, &c. &c. for the furtherance of settlements in said townships; 8th. And lastly to transact and do all other business which then and there shall appear necessary.

I DO therefore hereby notify and warn the several proprietors in each of said tracts, or townships to be, and attend at time and place, and for the purposes aforesaid.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Assistant.
Rutland, Oct. 30, 1786. 81‡3

WHEREAS the subscriber had the misfortune to have his house burnt and a deed consumed in it, given by Col. Seth Warner, to Col. Ebenezer Allen, which had become the property of the subscriber, and was not recorded; and the subscriber having made application to the general court of Vermont to be secured in his claims, is directed to call on all persons who may have claim to said premises, and hereby does call on all persons whatsoever, to shew cause, if any they have, at the ensuing session of the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, to be holden at Bennington, on the third Thursday of Feb. next, why the prayer of his said petition should not be granted.

SAMUEL ALLEN.
Bennington, Nov. 20, 1786. 81¶3

THE Proprietors of Fairfax, in the county of Addison, state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment, at the dwelling-house of Doctor Timothy Todd, in Sunderland, in the county of Bennington, state aforesaid; that on the 8th day of November, 1786,—There was a tax granted by said proprietors, of one pound one shilling, on each proprietors right of land, to discharge the cost of lotting out the first division in said town,—it being one hundred acres to each right, the proprietors are hereby notified—that unless they pay the aforesaid tax to Mr. James Everts, of Sunderland, proprietors treasurer, or to me the subscriber of Arlington, in the county of Bennington, state aforesaid, that their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

SAMUEL HORSFORD, Col.
Arlington, Nov. 13, 1786. 80‡82

BROWNSON'S Collection of MUSIC

May be had at this Office, for

Cash or Wheat,

PAID DOWN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at this Office,
(Price Six-Pence.)
A
SURPRISING ACCOUNT,
OF THE
CAPTIVITY and ESCAPE
OF

Philip M'Donald, and Alexander M'Leod;

Of the STATE of VIRGINIA,
From the Chickkamoggas Indians.

On Imprisonment for DEBT.

The CLERGYMAN,

New-York, Wednesday, May 3.

To the Debtors in Prison.

"In those deep solitudes and awful cells
"Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
"And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
"What means this tumult in a *pris'ner's* veins?
"Why rove your thot's beyond this last retreat?"

TO you, gentlemen, has the public afforded an ark of safety, as a "shade from the heat and a shelter from the storm."

The jail does for vigorous youth, what nature does for age, the one takes from us the objects of gratification, the other, the faculties and passions---You now anticipate a great important scene. "You now rest from your labours, and your works (emphatically) follow you." You (Col. ----) whose hoary head ought to be your crown of glory, whose brow ought to be wreathed with immortal laurels, and on whose head your country's honors ought to be heaped in rich profusion, are now wrapped in the silent prison---and you (Mrs. -----) whose sex ought to have saved you from the ravages of civilized barbarity, are invited to the cold damps of a prison as a pledge of your country's gratitude.

Soldiers who have fought your country's battles, be not surprized that your country wishes to preserve you in their *political vaults* as monuments of American bravery and triumph.

The brave mad Roman, who leaped into the gulph to save his country, stands unrivaled in history. Be it then your glory to excel him---by sacrificing your liberties and families.

For shame, dry up your tears, pass no more sleepless nights, but please yourselves with this tho't, that your country has consecrated you as martyrs; and that by your sufferings you are working out for yourselves a "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," while your legislators are "treasuring up to themselves wrath against the day of wrath" for though confining you be politically right, it can be shewn to be a damning sin in itself.

This may seem a strange paradox, of opinions; let us then rest a moment and reflect-----

'Tis a principle of law that corporations live forever, but a dictate of nature that their members must die. Will then the legislator of all worlds on their trial, examine into the policy of states. Will he not rather canvass their individual souls, to see whether they have honestly conformed to the second command of the law? I repeat the question. *Will he not canvass their individual souls, to see whether they have honestly conformed to the second command of the law? then sing, O heavens and give ear O earth, for the Lord will redeem the prisoners, and glorify himself in punishing their oppressors, then prisoners---shall you be called to act a noble part in that tragic scene written by the second manager of the heavenly theatre, when you shall take a delightful repose in the bosom of Abraham, and reflect with triumph, that you have suffered your evil things in this world, while you shall see your* legislators and creditors *in torments! But I forbear, the zeal of my profession and warmth of my feelings have drawn me from the subject.*

It gives me pain, prisoners, to have returned, after so long a digression, without bringing one ray of comfort to your benighted souls. You might at least have expected me to have returned with the *olive leaf*, but so compleatly is the earth deluged in cruelty & iniquity, that not even a leaf is to be seen above the surface of the waters. Rejoice then, that you are chosen out as the Noahs, the Shems and the Japhets of this modern age, and though you find no Ararat to rest on, still you are in an *ark of safety*.

Can you be composed to reflect, that you are but specks on the earth? And that life had been too sweet for you without this bitter alloy? alas! from the vast store house of reason, or from the infinite sources of religion, what can be drawn to console you? Your dear wives are now sighing in secret, counting the minutes as they pass; your children are starving for that bread with which your hands can't supply them----- "The wheel scarce turns round at the cistern," the heart-strings are just breaking; yet like philosophers conceal the rendings and agonies of your souls, beneath a face of smiles. Well do I know your feelings, and could in justice to my own, adopt the language of Rowe, and say,

I'll number groan for groan & tear for tear
And when the fountains of your eyes are dry
Mine shall supply the place and weep for both.

Make no more pitiful petitions to your legislators, rather call to the mountains to fall on you and to the hills to cover you, and *possibly* they may hear you.

Make no more complaints to your creditors, rather amuse yourselves with breaking *the flinty rock in pieces*.

Better had you petition the creditor of us all that he would release you from the prison of earth, into the glorious liberty of just and merciful men---but at your exit forget not to make this most heavenly dying speech----"*Lord forgive my creditors for they know not what they do.*"

A CLERGYMAN.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is not in the probability of things, that the death of his Prussian Majesty should occasion any alteration in continental affairs. It is the political interest of the Germanic empire, that a continental peace should subsist; and the only object of contention the Emperor can possibly have in view, is the exchange of Bavaria, he has not any greater chance of accomplishing under the present than the late King of Prussia.

The late King of Prussia was remarkable for a degree of austerity in his nature, incompatible with that philanthropy which should characterize a philosopher. As this did not result from any severity in his natural disposition, it was accounted for, by his admirers, in the following manner. At a very early period of life, the king had formed an intimacy with an illustrious character, who associated with him in the commission of what was construed a conspiracy. The father of the late King was not content with executing summary justice on the associate of his son Frederic, but he ordered him to be executed under the window of his son's apartment, and he compelled him to be a spectator of the tragical ceremony. This austere and inhuman decree turned as it were the milk of human kindness into gall, and from the period of the catastrophe to the hour of his demise, he was a stranger to that humanity, which might have originally been an inherent principle of his nature. This is a fact which his Majesty has frequently acknowledged to his friends, confessing, at the same time, that it operated irresistibly on his mind.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 9.

A report is now current, that General Clark had gone on an expedition among the indians, who, having information of his design, removed their corn and other property together with the children and squaws, to some of the Chipewa towns; but that Col. Logan burnt their towns, & about 4000 bushels of corn, and took some prisoners; and General Clarke routed the party which he attacked, after a short engagement, making great slaughter amongst them and capturing sixty prisoners.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

Capt. Jonathan Armstrong, in the sloop Minerva, which arrived on the first instant at Portland, Massachusetts, in 29 days from Demarara informs, that he saw Captain Savage, belonging to Kennebeck, with a load of mules, from the coast of Barbary---who informed him that a peace was concluded between the Americans and Algerines before he left the coast. This Captain Savage said might be depended on.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county (Massachusetts) to his friend in Newport, dated November 2, 1786.

"On the second Tuesday of September last, the lower courts were prevented doing business by the mob. I suppose there were assembled on the occasion twelve or fifteen hundred men. Others say, two thousand; who complain of grievances, great and insupportable! Since this spirit first discovered itself, I have taken pains to satisfy myself of the foundation of this great uneasiness, have had the honor to be elected a delegate to attend one of the county conventions: and from this and other opportunities I have drawn this conclusion, viz. That it is a scheme which owes its existence to the British cabinet who, with the assistance of their emissaries among us, have taken the advantage of our being necessarily loaded with taxes, to excite an uneasiness, in the minds of the people with government. And they seem now determined to throw off all degrees of subordination; and, I believe, nothing will quiet them but a full and compleat discharge of all their debts both public and private, with an equal distribution of property, or being firmly bound down under monarchal government. There seems not to be virtue enough among the people to support a free government. What will be the event, to me is uncertain. Had I no family, I would immediately retire among the savages, and there spend the days that are alloted me."

Massachusetts.

BOSTON,

November 15.

On Sunday, previous to the sitting of the supreme judicial court at Taunton, Gen. Cobb received information that the mob intended an opposition. In consequence of this, the night following, he directed fifteen or twenty men to take possession of the court-house and secure the field pieces. Also, called upon the same militia who had so effectually supported the court of common pleas, to make their appearance once more on the present occasion. They arrived in season; and consisted of two or three companies from Bridgewater, under the command of Colonel Orr; two companies from Raynham, a town celebrated for its unanimous attachment to government, led on by their Captains Hall and Washburn; a spirited volunteer company from Rehoboth, headed by Lieutenants Peak and Carpenter; and a volunteer company from Taunton, under Captain Williams. The mob assembled on Tuesday, but under such apprehension, they did not choose to approach nearer than a mile and a half of the scene of action. Pearse, one of their leaders, returned in the evening advising the rest, before he withdrew, to disperse; telling them he had been deceived relative to the disposition of the county; if they persisted it would certainly terminate in disgrace. However, a David Valentine, who pretended to the principal command, had influence enough to prevent this, and sent into every town in the county, and other towns adjacent, for a reinforcement. On Wednesday, about two o'clock in the forenoon, they ventured to shew themselves on the green, in front of the militia, under the command of Valentine. Their numbers were 144 armed, and about 36 unarmed. The militia at this time were reinforced by a large company from the south of Taunton, under Capt. Townsend, and two companies from Dighton, under the Captains Walker and Talbot. The mob appeared to have an inclination to march into the rear of the militia, but the bayonets which

were ready to receive them, and charging the field-piece in their sight, soon brought them to their senses; and they retreated to a proper distance. They had foolishly imagined that some of the militia would join them, but instead of that some of their own party withdrew and went over to the militia. Valentine then asked permission to wait on the court, which was granted. He there presented a petition, signed only by himself, in behalf of the county of Bristol, that all civil actions might be continued to the next term. He no sooner presented this than he was seized with a panick, and discovered an inclination to withdraw without an answer. But his Honor the Chief Justice called after him *stop man*, with an authority, that occasioned his instant return. He was then reprimanded for his folly and presumption, in such manner, that he has since confessed, *he shrunk into nothing, and seemed to himself dropping through the floor of the court-house, which would have been a relief to him had it taken place.* He after this joined his party, and some time in the evening they all dispersed and were heard of no more. The militia were not dismissed untill Friday in the afternoon when the business of the court was over They justly derived to themselves great honor and applause, for their order, regularity and firmness. They one and all acted from principle, from a thorough conviction that they were securing the good and happiness of their country; and held the mob in such detestation, that they solemnly declared, if the national vengeance slumbered on, and did not reach them in a constitutional way, they themselves would execute it in that complete and exemplary manner that very few hereafter in the county of Bristol would be disposed to disturb the Common Peace, and thus daringly insult the majesty of the people.

The Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace which were by law to be held at Springfield to-morrow, are by a resolve of the Legislature, adjourned to the 4th Tuesday in December next. The reason of their adjournment was, that a bill was then pending in the legislature for regulating those courts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portland, dated Nov. 4.

"Notwithstanding the restless and turbulent, not to say rebellious disposition of some of the people in the western part of this commonwealth, the inhabitants of this county, and I may add, the neighbouring counties of York & Lincoln, remain peaceable and loyal subjects of the commonwealth; yet they have grievances to complain of as well as those; and not only grievances of the same kind, in most respects, but others which arise from their local situation. Our courts of common pleas, &c. have been sitting the week past, without the least interruption or complaint from any person that I have heard of; and it affords me great pleasure to reflect, that however desirous they are to have their real grievances redressed, they wish it only in a regular and constitutional way."

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 10.

At the Supreme Court, at Cambridge, last week, we hear, bills were found by the grand jury for this county, against Smith, Shattuck, &c. the leaders of the rabble, who prevented the sitting of the Courts of Common Pleas and sessions, at Concord, for treason.

New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH Nov. 2.

On Saturday last a woman in this town, lately married, was detected in the murder of her infant child; the circumstances which led to this discovery we have not been able to collect. A jury was immediately summoned, to set upon the body, who reported as their opinion, that the infant came to its end by a stroke or strokes on its head.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the Printers of the Vermont Gazette.

Gentlemen,

I send you by the bearer a rough, but true stating of the conduct of government and the mob, at Windsor, last week; which you will insert in your useful paper, if you think proper.

Supreme Court, Windsor, Nov. 18, 1786.

IN consequence of Robert Morrison being apprehended by a warrant, issued by the court, and called to answer to an information filed against him, for heading a mob under arms, to impede and hinder the county court of said county from sitting, on the last of October. A mob consisting of about fifty men, under arms, collected at Capt Lull's in Hartland, about five miles north of the court house, with a fixed determination to set Morrison at liberty. The sheriff getting intelligence of the design, on the 16th of November, under the direction of the court, (who through the whole, have acted with the greatest firmness) called on the militia, Capt. Dart, from Weathersfield, with his company, and the Windsor militia were collected the same evening. The court called a council, the Lieutenant-General being present, and concluded, from the situation of the mob, that it was the best policy to take them by surprise.

The high sheriff, Col. Wait. with about forty men under arms, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, marched to the ground, passed their guards by a circuitious rout, entered the house in two divisions, and after a short, but very resolute resistance, captured 27 of them; their leaders escaped. The high sheriff was badly wounded in the head, but was still able to attend court, and to have headed his regiment if necessity had required it. Several others, among whom was the State's Attorney, were slightly wounded.------The Militia who turned out on the occasion, discovered the greatest degree of humanity, and at the same time as great a degree of firmness. Capt. Dart especially, and his company, deserve the particular thanks of the freemen. The party returned after a march of eleven miles, and had the culprits safely lodged in goal before sunrise. The State's Attorney, by order of the court, filed information against them; and on Saturday the 18th, six hundred of the militia, under the command of brigadier general Olcott, were assembled under arms. A reinforcement of the mob of 100 men assembled at the said Lull's, but finding the strength of government, retired. The prisoners on Saturday were called to plead, they plead guilty, appeared very humble and penitent, and were treated with great tenderness by the court.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the Printers of the Vermont Gazette.

Gentlemen,

THROUGH the channel of your paper you will please to convey the sincere thanks of grateful hundreds; to a gentleman lately the object of public detraction, viz. the gallant Col. Clark. Let the Calumniators blush, (if they have not eradicated the capacity) when they see the injured soldier leading his valuable corps to reduce to reason the disturbers of the public tranquility; not as an inconsiderate murderer embruing his hands in the blood of designing or misguided Americans, but to the intrepidity of the soldier, joining the humanity of a feeling mind, and tender of the lives even of the guilty, quelling a dangerous insurrection without the loss of life.

Great praise is justly due to every worthy officer and soldier who exerted themselves on the late emergency, and that their merit may be suitably regarded is the sincere wish of

A *Friend to Justice.*

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Dec. 4.

We learn from authority, that General Clark, of Virginia, has lately had a rencounter with the savages in the western country, gained a capital advantage over them, and made forty prisoners. His army was composed chiefly of Virginia volunteers, to whose valour and activity too much praise cannot be given.

The Hartford paper of last week, contains the following paragraph.

By late accounts from Rhode-Island, it appears, that three of the Judges of the Superior Court, waited on the General Assembly at their last session, in consequence of an order of the said Assembly, at their preceding session, and from a variety of arguments, and adjudged cases, endeavoured to shew that the act of Assembly making paper money a tender in all cases, was repugnant to common right and the fundamental laws of the state, and therefore unconstitutional and void. After having stated their pleas on the aforesaid act with great accuracy & strength of argument, they declared, that as the Supreme Judiciary of the State, they were not accountable to the General Assembly, or any other body on earth, for their judgments; and the Assembly, or any other body on earth, for their judgments; and the Assembly finding there was no ground for impeachment of the court, discharged them from any further attendance in consequence of the aboveſaid Order.

Extract of a letter from Rutland dated November 24.

"Matters go well here, government will be supported honorably, and even beyond the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends. The militia turn out manfully and appear spirited. The mob party small, and those who have acted dubious are excusing themselves every man appears anxious to shew his friendship to government, support the honor of the law, and keep the course of justice pure and undefiled."

Legislative ANECDOTE.

A MEMBER of a certain honorable house, who, from accustoming himself to take a nap after dinner, when at home, could not dispense with the custom, even when attending to give laws to a mighty people, not long since occasioned much sport in the house, by the following incident: A day was assigned for the second reading of a lumber act, which as it interested him, our sleeper, requested his friend who sat next to him, that in case the bill was discussed when he was asleep he would awake him---this his friend promised, but happening to go out for a few minutes, the bill was called for and after a short debate committed, and immediately the bill for preventing fornication was brought on---this occasioned some debate, the sleeper's friend returned, and finding the lumber bill was dismissed, tho't he would indulge his friend in his nap; however, as luck would have it, he trod on the sleeper's toe, who supposing it the promised signal, immediately awoke, rubbed his eyes, and finding that there was a pause in the debate, rose, and addressed the speaker as follows: "Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the bill now in question---it affects, Mr. Speaker, my constituents, very much-----for above half our town get their living by it.

CASH paid for

MERCHANTABLE
Well Cleansed

WHEAT,

By W. Blodget,

If delivered on or before the first of January next,

At his Store in Bennington,

Bennington, Dec. 4.

Dartmouth-College, Sept. 22, 1786.

SIR,

I HAVE it in commond from the honorable board of Trustees of this College, to express to your Excellency, to the honorable council, and to the honorable the house of representatives, the grateful impressions and high sense which they remain of their public spirit and disinterested exertions to promote the cause of knowledge by the wise and beneficent arrangements for the advancement of the same and by the patronage which they have been pleased to give to this rising and flourishing seminary.

We cannot sufficiently manifest the pleasure which we have that there is so general an inclination in the virtuous citizens of the state to encourage the useful arts and sciences, and that so many of their youths are engaged, with laudable ambition and emulation, to acquire the knowledge of them. This circumstance will carry to still greater perfection civilization and refinement; while the persevering patriotism of the people will ensure freedom to distant ages, both will advance the glory and happiness of the republic. To promote these in every possible way is our fixed desire—it is our duty as individuals and as a public body. The great Governor of the Universe has conducted this seminary through almost innumerable obstructions to its present state of usefulness. As its object is charity, providence has favoured it with such a foundation in property as to render its prospects truly animating for so noble an end. It is endowed with a charter so ample and liberal, as places it beyond the power of any to make it subservient to the sinister views of sect or party. It has received support from the good and benevolent in many lands. Humanity, public spirit and piety have been its nurses. The contiguous situation and easy natural communications of it with your state, are much the same as if its locality had been within its limits, and ensures most direct and immediate benefit to it to latest times.

Permit us Sir, to assure you that this advantage we wish to enlarge, as the honor and happiness of your government justly claims our strongest exertions. These motives and views lead us to embrace so favorable an opportunity, to do ourselves the honor to introduce to your notice and consideration, an object, new in the American world, and which, in our humble opinion, will tend more to the benefit and glory of the state, than was ever done of the kind by any nation or empire, and while such eminent advantages will redound most immediately to your state, the cause of humanity, virtue and knowledge will be advanced among our species at large. We have appointed the honorable president of the College to communicate particulars on the preceeding matter, and have invested him with full ample power to act in our name and stead in every respect relating to the same.

Our most sincere desires are, that Providence may give wisdom to your honorable Legislature in all their interesting councils and decrees for the good of mankind. That he would continue his smiles on the state, and that it may rise to be an illustrious luminary among the kingdoms of the world.

In behalf of the board of trustees I have the honor to be with the most grateful and dutiful respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's very obedient and humble servant,

BEZA. WOODWARD, Sec.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. State of Vermont.

Rutland, October 14, 1786.

SIR,

THE Trustees of Dartmouth College retain the most lively sense of the public spirit and munificent display, which has been made by your Excellency, the honorable Council and the honorable House of Representatives of the State in favour of extensive and useful knowledge, by your generous attention to and countenance of that promising seminary. They directed their secretary to communicate their grateful impressions, they also re-injoined it, and delivered to me the same pleasing trust.

We beheld with admiration the rapid progress of the State towards the summit of civilization and arts under the wise guidance of the legislature. We wish to do every thing in our power to encrease the happiness and renown of the government which has been founded, in virtue, by heroism, and defended conducted with patriotism.

These Sir were the particular motives of the board (with the addition of their desire to advance the cause of virtue and knowledge among our specie) which led them to instruct me to lay before your Excellency, the council and assembly, a proposal, new of the sort, but which is submited with pleasing deference.

Providence has given to the state every material to make it illustrious. While he has favored the citizens with freedom and independency, with an excellent soil, with a convenient situation on the globe, and with a temperate climate—he has, by secondary causes, granted to it a variety of foundations, to promote religion and the useful arts, lands for the encouragement & support of schools and of ministers. There is beside in most of the townships a right which was once claimed by a foreign society, a right also that was claimed by a foreign church, both to promote the religion and hierarchy of a nation, whose object is now remote from us, and whose views are distinct and seperate from the American States. We beg to congratulate the Legislature that the right has at length justly reverted to them, to appropriate the funds for the good of the citizens not to be exclusively engrossed by strangers.

In my charge, sir, from the Trustees, I have the honor to submit to your honorable body, a proposal for the advancement of solid and useful knowledge, through every part of this republic upon a most disinterested and benevolent plan. It is, that if any citizen or proper inhabitant within the limits of the state, shall be inclined to turn his own attention to the arts and sciences, or to educate his son, or one of whom he is the guardian, that in either of these cases no expence shall arise from tuition, but that all instruction shall be free and intirely remitted, during each year of his education: By this means, in the education of each individual, four pounds in hard money is clearly saved every year and sixteen pounds in four years—there is then a clear gain to the citizens of the state in the education of every two hundred youths in the useful branches, the neat sum of £3200, equal to silver and gold. The trustees have authorized me in their stead and behalf, to engage to undertake at a proper season on this public spirited and disinterested plan, provided that the legislature should think proper to sequester to their use a part of the public rights in the state, those only which were left to a society for the propagation of knowledge in foreign parts. We cannot but flatter ourselves, may it please your Excellency, that a project attended with such emminent advantages and benefit to the state, and which will continue to the latest period of time, may receive the countenance and patronage of the honorable legislature. No nation under the sun ever adopted so extensive a plan of this sort. We beg to propose whether it would not give a spring to the encreasing knowledge of the arts through the state, whether it would not promote the population of it more than perhaps almost any other plan, by great and extensive emigrations of useful citizens from other parts, as soon as the design is known.

Permit us, Sir, to add, that the local situation and natural communications of the institution are much the same as if it were over the line. May we not then propose, whether it will not for the present, if not always answer the purposes of another, or should your wise legislature think it expedient to establish one or more institutions, considering the contiguity of Dartmouth, just on the line, would it not save much expence, and be for the advantage of the State and good of mankind, to have them joined in one bond of union under such regulations and restrictions as might be agreeable to your body. Under the patronage of the state the Trustees in behalf of the public rights could effect the whole without any expence to government. I have taken the liberty to communicate the preceding matters, and submit them to the wisdom of the different branches of your legislation, and have the honor to be with profound respect and duty, Sir,

Your Excellency's very obliged, and most devoted humble Servant,

JOHN WHEELOCK.

His Excellency
THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq;
Governor, &c. &c. of the State of Vermont.

Rutland, October, 20, 1786.

SIR,

I Beg to inform you and the honorable committee to whom were referred the letters to his Excellency, from the trustees of Dartmouth College, that in explanation of one or two clauses in the last letter, which I presented the trustees, will engage to undertake, so soon as may be consistent, to carry on and support one public school, or academy, in each county of this state, and to furnish the same with good skilful instructors, free of all expence to any inhabitant in the respective counties, who may either be a member, or send his son or friend to the same. They would also undertake and carry on, an institution or university in the state, whenever the legislature should think it proper, and all instruction at Dartmouth college or said institution, shall be free and without expence to every citizen of the state; this privilege and benefit to continue, as well as that in regard to the academies, to the latest period of time, and to begin as soon as possible, at a suitable and convenient season. The whole is to be done without any expence to government, provided the honorable legislature should think fit to patronize the design, and sequester to the use of the trustees, for those purposes, the foreign public rights within the state, and also the state and county rights for the promotion of literature. They would apply in future time, any residue of the funds arising from said lands, towards the establishment and support of free schools, for the instruction of youth in the different towns in the state, or in any other way the wisdom of the legislature may point out.

It is humbly proposed, that all the said lands be used and improved for the aforesaid extensive and benevolent purposes, under the inspection or visitation of the state, in any way most agreeable, that they may in all future times, be guarded against every sort of perversion, and be steadily and invariably applied to the exclusive, direct and immediate benefit of the citizens within the state alone.

The preceding minutes I submit, Sir, to your committee, to be laid, should they think proper, before his Excellency, the honorable the council, and honorable house of representatives, for their wisdom and command. In behalf of the trustees, I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN WHEELOCK.

The honorable PETER OLCOTT, Esq; Chairman of the Committee, &c. to be communicated.

Rutland, October 20, 1786.

To the honorable the General Assembly now sitting.

YOUR committee, to whom was referred, the letter of Beza. Woodward, Esq; and the letter of Mr. President Wheelock, together with the particular proposals of the president, relative to the matters contained in said letters—beg leave to report. That, in their opinion, those lands, formerly claimed by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, in consequence of the revolution, are now become the property of the citizens of Vermont. It is likewise our opinion, that the proposals above made are worthy of the careful attention and consideration of the honorable legislature, as we think it may have a great tendency to promote learning and knowledge in the useful arts and sciences, and be of public utility to the citizens of this commonwealth, as thereby the poor may not only have a better, but also a cheaper education in the universities, academies, county and free schools in each town; and likewise have a tendency to promote the settlement of this state, by the best of inhabitants; and as it is a matter of great consequence to this state—Your committee would recommend a further consideration of the above proposals, to the next session of assembly.

(Signed) PETER OLCOTT, for the Committee.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In General Assembly, October 25, 1786.

Resolved, THAT the letters from Beza. Woodward, Esq; and President Wheelock, and the proposals of the president, made to the committee, and the report of the committee thereon, be published in both the newspapers of this state, three weeks successively, at the expence of the state.

The preceding letters, report of committee, and resolution of the general assembly, are true copies, compared by

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
Clerk of General Assembly.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Norwich, in June 1785, granted leave for the inhabitants of Strafford, in the county of Orange, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads building bridges, &c. said tax has been levied by said inhabitants, and committed to me to collect; these are therefore to notify the inhabitants and land owners in said Strafford, that unless they pay said tax by the 30th day of January next, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Strafford aforesaid, on said day, as will pay said tax and costs.

ASAHEL CHAMBERLIN, Col.

Strafford, Nov. 14, 1786. 82¢4

DR. HOPKINS begs leave to acquaint all persons in the vicinity of Bennington, that have deeds for lands in the county of Addison, that are proper to record in the county clerk's office in said county, that they may have the same recorded by applying to him at Capt. Joseph Farnsworth's, a few rods west of the meeting-house in Bennington, any time before the first of January next.

All persons that have accounts unsettled with him, are requested *for the last time in this way*, to call and settle the same immediately.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Morristown, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, innholder in Bennington, on the third Wednesday of January next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lot out said town or any part thereof. 3d. To see if they will grant a tax to defray the necessary expences of said business.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, Nov. 27, 1786. 83t6

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Ebenezer Allen, in the township of Two-Heroes, County of Addison, State of Vermont, the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of each delinquent proprietors right, in the township of Isle of Mosse, county and State aforesaid, as will pay the sum of one pound two shillings and three pence, tax on each proprietors original right, and incidental charges.

The delinquents names are as follows,

Benjamin Wait,	Thomas Barney,
Gideon Warrin,	Robert Blair,
Noah Chittenden,	Stephen Davis,
Ebenezer Wood,	Alexander Brush,
Thomas Tolman,	Jacob Safford,
Ithamar Hibbard,	John Owen,
William Beauchard,	Daniel Herrick,
Jacob Smith,	Gideon Adams,
Samuel Allen,	Jesse Field,
Samuel Clark,	Francis Herrick,
Luther Fillmore,	William Satterley,
Cyrus Clark,	Benajah Leonard,
Joseph Rob,	Samuel Herrick,
Stephen Savoy,	Stephen Fay,
Eben. Wallis, jun.	Jasaph Fay,
John Whilton,	Samuel Allen, jun.
Levi Hill,	James Mordock,
Isaac Wallis,	Solomon Safford,
William Robinson,	John Lee,
Joseph Griffin,	Jesse Averil,
Isaac Hull Wallis,	Abner Blanchard,
Seth Wallis,	Elnathan Highby,
James Hill,	Thomas Butterfield,
John Sawyer,	Azariah Rood, jun.
Jesse Sawyer,	Joseph Agard,
Isaac Clark,	David Lacy,
John Fay,	Samuel Barrer,
William Hutchins,	John Burget, jun.
Elisha Clark, 2d.	Abraham Stephens,
Hermon Sawyer,	Charles Chapman, jun.
John R. Blanchar,	
Caleb Clark,	Thomas Braynard,
Jedediah Bingham,	Joseph Andrus,
John Payne, jun.	Capt. Abel Dimmick,
Eben. Wood, jun.	

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.

Tinmouth, Nov. 27, 1786. 82t4

Monday, *December* 11, 1786.] THE [Vol. IV. Numb. 184.

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

As nothing tends more ſtrongly to inculcate the principles of Religion, and enforce their practice, than the example of thoſe men, whoſe ſuperior abilities have rendered them the objects of our veneration; we have no doubt but the following prayer of the late famous Doctor JOHNSON, will be acceptable to many.

1749 50.

January 1ſt, after three in the morning.

ALMIGHTY GOD, by whoſe will I was created, and by whoſe providence I have been ſuſtained; by whoſe mercy I have been called to a knowledge of my Redeemer, and by whoſe grace, whatever I have thought or acted acceptable to thee, has been inſpired and directed; grant O Lord, that in reviewing my paſt life, I may recollect thy mercies to my preſervation, in whatever ſtate thou prepareſt for me; that in affliction I may remember how often I have been ſuccoured: and in proſperity may know and confeſs from whoſe hands the bleſſing is received Let me, O Lord, ſo remember my ſins, that I aboliſh them by true repentance, and ſo improve the year to which thou haſt graciouſly extended my life, and all the years which thou ſhalt yet allow me, that I may hourly become purer in thy ſight; ſo that I may live in thy fear and die in thy favour, and find mercy at the laſt day, for the ſake of Chriſt. AMEN.

REFLECTIONS in a BURYING GROUND.

HERE is the laſt ſtage of life's journey; here is the collective rendezvous of ſuffering mortals; here is a ſafe retreat from the barbed ſhafts of malice, from pointed perils & from miſery's rod. Here after noble and ignoble views, after purſuing every flattering object we find the iſſue of them all. Here from ſervile bondage, and oppreſſion's iron hand, reſts the wretched negro whom chance had made a ſlave: Here he forgets his galling ſtate, and with his lordly tyrant ſleeps equally accommodated.--Here the oppreſſor and the injured moulder together; here ſleep the meanly ſaving and the riotous profuſe. Here, proſtrate in duſt, lay the degraded relics of ſoaring mortals! Ought we not then to remember the tranſient viſion of terreſtrial greatneſs, and act ſo as to be prepared to pay the momentary loan of heaven's great lender!

A TRUE ANECDOTE.

KNAVERY is almoſt always its own puniſhment, as virtue is its own reward: A woman who had brought ſome light pounds of butter to market, had the good luck to ſell them all but one before the clerk of the market came about; when ſhe perceived the officer of juſtice, ſhe began to dread the fate of her laſt roll; however, iniquity is fertile in experiments; ſhe thought it did not want more than two ounces to make it a pound, the clerk approached, ſhe ſqueezed two dollars into the roll to make it the right weight; The clerk came, weighed the butter, it was ſtill too light, he threw it into his baſket, dollars and all, and ſtepped away to inſpect the butter of another woman, who, to prevent the poſſibility of cenſure, or loſs, had put it up half an ounce above the ſtandard weight.

An Account of Muly Moluc.

WHEN Don Sebaſtian, king of Portugal, had invaded the territories of Muly Moluc, emperor of Morocco, in order to dethrone him, and he ſet the crown on the head of his nephew; Moluc was wearing away with a diſtemper which he knew was incurable. However, he prepared to meet ſo formidable an enemy. He was indeed ſo far ſpent with his ſickneſs, that he didnot expect to live out the whole day, when the laſt deciſive battle was given, but knowing that fatal conſequences would happen to his children and people, in caſe he died before he put an end to the war, he commanded his principal officers, that if he died during the engagement, they ſhould conceal his death from the army, and that they ſhould ride up to the litter, in which he was carried, under pretence of receiving orders from him as uſual. Before the battle begun he was carried through all the ranks of his army in an open litter, as they ſtood drawn up in array encouraging them to fight valiantly in defence of their religion and country finding afterwards the battle to go againſt him, though he was very near his laſt agonies, he threw himſelf out of his litter rallied his army, and led them on to the charge; which afterwards ended in a compleat victory on the ſide of the Moors. He had no ſooner brought his men to the engagement, but finding himſelf utterly ſpent, he was again replaced in his litter, where laying his finger on his mouth to enjoin ſecrecy to his officers, who ſtood about him, he died in that poſture.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Winhall in the county of Bennington, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, theſe are therefore to notify the ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Ephraim Whitney, of ſaid Winhall, on Wedneſday the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1ſt. To chuſe a moderator. 2d. To ſee if the proprietors will ratify all or part of the acts done at their former meetings. 3d. To ſee if the proprietors will allow former accounts for ſurveying, and lotting out ſaid townſhip, and all other reaſonable demands. 4th. To ſee if the proprietors will pay for the lands, heretofore given to ſundry perſons, by individuals, for cutting roads and for forming ſettlements in ſaid townſhip. 5th. To ſee if the proprietors will grant a tax ſufficient to pay their debts. 6. To ſee if the proprietors will form ſuch a diviſion of the lands that each legal proprietor, may have his proportion both in quantity and quality. 7th. To ſee if the proprietors will accept of, and confirm, any pitches that have been or that may be made of particular lots of land, and returned into the proprietors clerk's office by any of the proprietors. 8th. To ſee if the proprietors will confirm all ſuch perſons in their poſſeſſions who have formed ſettlements, under ſuppoſed titles, or whether they will bring actions of ejectment againſt them 9th. To ſee if the proprietors will chuſe a collector and aſſeſſors, and to do any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done in ſaid meeting.

SIMEON STEVENS, Juſt. Peace.

Windſor, Nov, 20, 1786. 82‡84

To be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Col. Ebenezer Allen, in the townſhip of Two-Heroes, County of Addiſon, State of Vermont, the 4th day of January nex, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, ſo much of each delinquent proprietors right, in the townſhip of Iſle of Motte, county and ſtate aforeſaid, as will pay the ſum of one pound two ſhillings and three pence, tax on each proprietors original right, and incidental charges.

The delinquents names are as follows,

Benjamin Wait,	Thomas Barney,
Gideon Warrin,	Robert Blair,
Noah Chittenden,	Stephen Davis,
Ebenezer Wood,	Alexander Brush,
Thomas Tolman,	Jacob Safford,
Ithamar Hibbard,	John Owen,
William Branchard,	Daniel Herrick,
Jacob Smith,	Gideon Adams,
Samuel Allen,	Jeſſe Field,
Samuel Clark,	Francis Herrick,
Luther Fillmore,	William Satterley,
Cyrus Clark,	Benajah Leonard,
Joſeph Roe,	Samuel Herrick
Stephen Savoy,	Stephen Fay,
Eben. Wallis, jun.	Joſaph Fay,
John Whiſton,	Samuel Allen, jun.
Levi Hill,	James Murdock,
Iſaac Wallis,	Solomon Safford,
William Robinſon,	John Lee,
Joſeph Griffin,	Jeſſe Averil,
Iſaac Hall Wallis,	Abner Blanchard,
Seth Wallis,	Elnathan Highby,
James Hill,	Thomas Butterfield,
John Sawyer,	Azariah Rood, jun.
Jeſſe Sawyer,	Joſeph Agard,
Iſaac Clark,	David Lacy,
John Fay,	Samuel Barret,
William Hutchins,	John Burgeſ, jun.
Eliſha Clark, 2d.	Abraham Stephens,
Harmon Sawyer,	Charles Chapman, jun.
John R. Blanchet,	
Caleb Clark,	Thomas Braynard,
Jedediah Bingham,	Joſeph Andrus,
John Payne, jun.	Capt. Abel Dimmock,
Eben. Wood, jun.	

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.

Tinmouth, Nov. 27, 1786. 82‡4

BROWNSON'S Collection of MUSIC May be had at the Printing Office.

Bar-Iron or Edge Tools

WILL be exchanged for Pot Metle, of any kind; The price allowed according to its quality, lodged with the following gentlemen; Major Keys, of Mancheſter, John Knickerbacker, Eſq; of Sunderland, Mr. E. Merwin of Arlington, David Galuſha, Eſq; of Shaftſbury, or the ſubſcriber in Bennington;—Of whom may be had, beſt REFINED IRON and EDGE TOOLS of all kinds, on the ſhorteſt notice,—and every other Article uſually manufactured in Forges. His Iron being wrought from Sahſbury Pigs, may be relied on to be excellent in quality. Cattle, Wheat, Beef, Pork, or Final Settlement Notes, will be received in payment.

W. BLODGET.

Bennington, Nov. 13, 1786. [80‡82

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Vermont, at their ſeſſion at Norwich, in June 1785, granted leave for the inhabitants of Straffod, in the county of Orange, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in ſaid town, (public rights excepted) for the purpoſe of making and repairing roads, building bridges, &c. ſaid tax has been levied by ſaid inhabitants, and committed to me to collect; theſe are therefore to notify the inhabitants and land owners in ſaid Strafford, that unleſs they pay ſaid tax by the 30th day of January next, ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber in Strafford aforeſaid, on ſaid day, as will pay ſaid tax and coſts.

ASAHEL CHAMBERLIN, Col.

Strafford, Nov. 14, 1786. 82‡4

WHEREAS I have been requeſted by the proprietors of more than one ſixteenth part of each of the townſhips of land, granted to Jonathan Arnold, Eſq; Gen. Jacob Bailey, Jeſſe Levenſworth, and aſſociates, by the hon. the General Aſſembly of the State of Vermont, at their ſeſſion in October, 1786, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of each of ſaid townſhips, at the houſe of Gen. Jacob Bayley, in Newberry, in the county of Orange, in ſaid ſtate, on Tueſday the 8th day of February next, for the following purpoſes; 1ſt. To chuſe a moderator or moderators to govern ſaid meeting or meetings; 2d. To choſe a clerk or clerks for ſaid proprieties or each of them; 3d. To chuſe a committee or committees to compleat the diviſion of the lands which ſhall then be undivided in each of ſaid townſhips; 4th. To make a draught of ſo many lots as ſhall be then alloted; 5th. To hear the report of the committee appointed to ſettle with the now reſidents in ſaid townſhips, and approbate and confirm the ſame if they think fit; 6th. To make proviſion for erecting mills in one or each of ſaid townſhips, ſo that the ſame may be erected in the next ſummer; 7th. To make a tax to defray ſuch expences as have accrued, and ſhall be then approbated and allowed, and to make roads, build bridges, &c. &c. for the furtherance of ſettlements in ſaid townſhips; 8th. And laſtly to tranſact and do all other buſineſs which then and there ſhall appear neceſſary.

I DO therefore hereby notify and warn the ſeveral proprietors in each of ſaid tracts, or townſhips to be, and attend at time and place, and for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Aſſistant.

Rutland, Oct. 30, 1786. 81‡3

POEMS and ſmall Books of various kinds for the uſe of Children, may be had at the Printing Office.

By the Southern Post.

Foreign Advices.

By the SWALLOW, Captain SCHUYLER, arrived at New York, from England, there is the following advices.

Germany.

BERLIN, August 19.

THE King of Prussia, having at intervals fallen into a kind of lethargy for the two preceding days, expired on the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock in the morning, in the 75th year of his age, having reigned forty six years, two months and seventeen days.

Some hours afterwards this event was publicly announced to the garrison of Berlin, by the Governor, (the gates being shut) who at the same time caused the oaths of allegiance to his present Majesty to be tendered to the different regiments.

The funeral pomp is to take place at Potzdam, on the 1st of September, with the same ceremonies that were performed at the death of his late Majesty's father.

The King arrived here yesterday morning, and gave audience to his ministers, general officers, and other persons of distinction, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of the Black Eagle on Count Herzburg.

Aug. 22.—His Majesty lately come to the throne, has resolved to go to Prussia, and from thence to Silesia, to receive the oaths of his subjects. Mr. Gaudi, Minister of State, has received orders to be there about that time and will set out before the King. His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick, has been invited here by the King, and is to arrive by the 25th of this month.

The King being on the parade on the morning after the accession to the throne, addressed the Generals assembled there in the following short speech, which at once shews both a firmness of character and sensibility of mind

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the fidelity, the honor, and the zeal with which you served my predecessor. I thank you for the eagerness which you shewed to renew your oath of fidelity to me, and to grant me that confidence and that love which ever decided the glorious success of the Prussian arms. Our nation has been the terror of its enemies, and we will endeavour to preserve that glory: I shall always keep up a severe discipline, it is indispensible for our troops. You shall find me grateful and beneficent to those who do their duty, and where I am obliged to punish, I shall do it with great regret.

The funeral of the late King took place at Potsdam, on the 19th, and his body, according to his own particular desire when living, was not embalmed, but only laid in state during the 18th, on which day upwards of 20,000 people were admitted into the apartment; and by order of the reigning King the regiment of guards was conducted into the room, and not one of those brave fellows could refrain from tears on beholding the corps of the hero who had so often led them on to glory.

England.

LONDON,

Whitehall, Sept. 9.---The King has been pleased to appoint Phineas Bond, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, in America, and also Commissary for commercial affairs within the dominions of the United States of America.

United States.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

We learn from the westward, that the Indians were by some spies apprised of General Clark's expedition against them, and are prepared and determined to make head against him; so that the next account from that quarter will probably contain the horrid list of the numbers killed, wounded, tomahawked, and scalped on both sides.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, October 10.

"Should the intelligence prove true, that is so generally reported, and indeed publicly asserted in the Georgia Gazette, that the Spaniards have assisted the creek indians with military implements, a war with Spain will inevitably follow, unless such unnatural assistance has been given to the indians by private individuals. Indeed it would appear as if Congress had some weighty affairs to adjust with Spain, from their having withdrawn Mr. Adams from the English Court, and sent him to Madrid, notwithstanding this able minister's presence was certainly necessary at the British Court, in order to facilitate the negociations between Great-Britain and America."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lisbon, to his friend in Virginia, dated August 21, 1786.

"Several American ships have arrived here from North-America, within a few days past, without receiving any damage from the Algerines.---Indeed no Algerine cruiser has been seen on this coast this year, owing to the Portuguese men of war and frigates being very vigilant in their cruises on this coast, consequently I apprehend no danger."

Nov. 9.---By last evening's mail (which arrived at too late an hour for large extracts) we learn, that the ship Triumph arrived at Quebec on the 7th of September, from Gravesend, with a number of Royal Officers, and the ship M'Donald, from Glasgow, with several others, and 520 steerage passengers, said to be the whole inhabitants of a parish in the North of Scotland. That on the 18th of September, the transport ship Sally, arrived there from St. Christopher's, with four companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, &c. From Albany, that the Governor of Canada has forbidden the Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who have had lands granted them by this state on Lake Champlain, settling on Pointo-Fair on said Lake; as it is a British garrison, which he alledges he has orders not to evacuate or surrender.

By the Eastern Post.

Massachusetts.

SALEM, Nov. 11.

The kingdom of Ireland, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, seem to be in a similar situation, both internally convulsed by native malcontents. But it has been remarked, that as the works of creation are executed on a larger and more noble plan, in this quarter of the globe, than in any other, the views and objects of its inhabitants are proportionably more grand and extensive. While the white boys, or the right boys of Ireland are only endeavouring to shake off the oppression of their tythe farmers, and avaricious priesthood, and lighten the burthen of the oppressed, the Mobility of Massachusetts are determined to divest themselves of the intollerable grievances of Natural Evil in general, and enjoy the pure pleasures of paradise.---While the former bodly resolve to oppose, their mortal oppressors, untill they are glutted with their blood, or until Humanity raises her angel voice in the council of the nation, to protect the toiling peasant; the latter, more enterprising, aim a home stroke at Nature herself, pull down her constitution, abolish her laws, and totally annihilate the evils which have untill this aurora of the Millenium, been tacked to human life!

BOSTON, Nov. 13.

Thursday at nine o'clock, three men received the discipline of the post, one to the amount of 40 stripes, and the other 29 each, two of them for theft, and the other for conveying implements to the public jail, for the purpose of effecting the escape of prisoners.

WORCESTER, Nov. 28.

Notwithstanding all that has been done to ease the people by the general court, on Tuesday last, the day to which the court of sessions for this county stood adjourned, a company of armed men, about 60 in number, and headed by Mr. Gale, of Princeton, entered the north part of the town, with a view to prevent said court's doing any business---the court met and adjourned until ten o'clock next day; about 30 more armed men, it is said, from Shrewsbury, arrived in the evening. Early the next morning, about 14 men in arms, for the like purpose, arrived also from Shrewsbury; and soon after 50 more from Hubbardston, and the neighbouring towns. The court met according to adjournment, at Mr. Patche's tavern, a petition was presented to them by a committee from the insurgents, requesting them to adjourn until a new choice of Representatives, this it was not in the power of the court to comply with. After this the men in arms, with all their leaders took possession of the ground adjoining the court-house, notwithstanding this the court soon after, preceded by the high sheriff, made an attempt to enter the court house----they walked through the ranks of the insurgents, who had opened to the right and left, but were stopped a little distance from the steps by three rows of pointed bayonets; the high sheriff then read the proclamation in the riot act, and assured them he would do his duty. The justices being finally refused admittance into the court-house dispersed without doing any business. It is to be remarked that as there was no expectation of an opposition to the sitting of the sessions, so no previous steps were taken by government to protect this court.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Conventions and Mobs! What is their object? Why to remove the legislature from Boston---to diminish the governor's sallery and all fees, to annihilate a certain court---and to declare the people a body of knaves by preventing the payment of public and privrte debts. Remove the General Court into the country, and the insurgents suppose, their measures will be under the controul of the people or of mobs---that is, under the controul of knaves or very ignorant men. Most people may be honest, because life and property depend on the principle; but most people are very ill qualified to govern. The reason why the New-Englanders are worse governed than heretofore, is, that men of sense and property have lost much of their influence by the popular spirit of the war. People once respected their governors, their senators, their judges and their clergy; they reposed confidence in them; their laws were obeyed, and the states were happy in tranquility. Since the war, bluftering ignorant men, who started into notice during the trouble and confusion of that critical period, have been attempting to push themselves into office, and have turned the clamours against British tyranny, against their own governments. This has made the people jealous of the best men in administration; and groundless suspicions divide the states, perplex government, and render our lives anxious and unhappy. Ignorance raises a cry of LIBERTY, and draws after itself a broad train of idle men; among whom are found many innocent deluded minds, who no sooner see the cloven foot, than they quit the standard of rebellion.

I have seen many lists of grievances in Massachusetts, many of which are not grievances, and other, very trifling. But if they will raise mobs to oppose a good government, let them establish such a government as they like. Why should they not? Let Shays alone, and if he is a man of abilities, he will establish such a government, in a short time, the *little finger of which will be thicker than the thigh of the present government.* The people in Hampshire and Berkshire are going over the ground that Cromwell went over in the last century. Let a mob destroy an old constitution, and I pledge my life and fortune that the leader will make himself an absolute despot, in a few years. There never was an instance to the contrary. That party which persecutes and destroys another, whether in civil or religious concerns, forever establishes a tyranny, ten times more intollerable than that they depress. Every nation affords examples of this. Our forefathers left England to get rid of persecution; and no sooner were settled on our shores, but they piously began to banish Quakers and hang witches. I say let Shays alone. A *military government* is better than *no government.* If Massachusetts people want tranquility by a annihilation of mobs and conventions, let Shays proceed; he is applying a certain a radical cure; and unless crushed, he will give them a government within two or three years, which no man can resist without losing his head.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, *December* 11.

The following extract of a letter, dated RUTLAND, Nov. 29, 1786, contains a more particular account of the proceedings of the court and mob, than we have yet published.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the last week, were taken up with the trial of those insurgents, or, as they stiled themselves, Regulators, who attempted to prevent the sitting of the county court in this place, on Tuesday the 21st instant. The leaders to the number of ten or twelve were found guilty, the sentence of the court was, that they should pay a fine each, according to the nature of their offence, from 3l. to 25l. and find sureties for their good behavior for one year. A great number of the lower class when called on trial, declared they had been deceived and misled, plead guilty, and were sentenced to pay only small fines.

Those leaders of the mob who escaped in the first attempt, took unwearied pains to make a second collection; to this end they sent expresses through the county, with the most false and groundless reports, that the court had deceived the people in their answer, and that the prisoners had been treated with more than savage barbarity. Stimulated by these insinuations, the mob assembled again on Sunday morning, at Col. Mead's in Rutland, to the number of 200. On discovery of this the militia, who had been but just discharged, were ordered to return; and orders were immediately sent to those who had not before been called upon, to march forthwith to the assistance of government. Those who had lately joined the mob, were mostly men of a very different complexion from the others; a great part of them, after they had examined into facts, declared they were well assured of the utter falsehood of those reports that had been circulated, declared themselves in favour of government, and joined the militia under the command of Col. Clark. This so disheartened the remainder of the mob, that they immediately dispersed and left their leaders to their fate.

On Monday, every thing being quiet, the militia, after having received the thanks of the court, were discharged:---The court continued to sit peaceably until Tuesday night, when they adjourned without day. Every spectator beheld with applause, the firm and prudent conduct of the sheriff and militia officers, through the whole of this disagreeable affair---nor are the soldiers less deserving of praise for their alacrity in turning out, and their prompt obedience to orders; in short, they were composed of the substantial yeomanry of the county, who as much esteemed constitutional Liberty, as they detested the licentiousness of a lawless mob; well persuaded that a quiet submission to the laws which themselves had made, was the only possible means of enjoying in safety the fruits of their own industry.

The answer of the court to a number of persons from the mob who stiled themselves a committee from the people, having been variously reported, is humbly submitted to the public; and they may be assured that no further or other answer was given by the court.

Rutland, Nov. 21, 1786.

The Judges of the county court, in and for the county of Rutland, having taken under their consideration, the petition of a number of the inhabitants of said county, in which it is requested that this court adjourn without doing any business, the court find on examination of the docket, that a large number of causes are in suit, in which the plaintiffs and defendants are mutually agreed to come to a decisive trial this session, and some other matters of such importance, to the peace, dignity and interest, of the good people of this county, are depending, that the court cannot, agreeable to the tenor of their oaths and commissions, and the general good of this county, comply with the aforesaid requisition; notwithstanding, this court would not wish to try any causes at this term, but such as, in the opinion of the court, are necessary to preserve the peace, happiness, interest and dignity of this county in particular, and the constitution and state of Vermont in general.

By late papers (received by the last post) it appears that the mob, or insurgents, in Massachusetts, have gained a victorious day over government, so far as to prevent the sitting of several courts, notwithstanding the supreme legislative of the state had redressed their grievances, and taken all possible means to ease their minds, WITHOUT AN EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY, which was their *greatest* motive; but the PLEA they now make is, *That a new choice of Representatives is necessary.* The totally unjustifiable demand of those insurgents is greatly to be regretted by every true friend to the peace, liberty and independence of the United States of America. Suppose they were suffered to go on, and could obtain what they wish for; an equal distribution of property; how much less will they owe two years hence, than they do at the present day? Not one single farthing: But on the contrary the state will depopulate, and become as it were, a howling wilderness, and a harbour for the most obnoxious reptiles under heaven; such as Thieves, Robbers, &c. &c. And of course those who now live in affluence, and who earnt the interest they are possessed of by their own hard labour, industry, frugality, and œconomy, will be stripped of their interest, and placed upon an equal footing with the vilest of those vagabonds whose rive for such unlawful measures.

ACTS AND LAWS.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An Act to make such Articles a Tender upon Execution, to the Inhabitants of the United States, as are, by their respective Laws, a Tender upon Execution.

BE it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all Articles, of what Nature or Kind soever, which now are, or hereafter shall, by the Laws of any or either of the United States of North-America, be made a Lawful Tender upon an Execution, shall, during the Existence of such Laws, be a Lawful Tender upon an Execution, to the Inhabitants of such respective State within this Commonwealth.

And *be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That if any or either of the said United States, or either County thereof, shall, by Reason of their Civil Commotions, Tumults, Riots or Disorders, be in such a Situation that the Inhabitants of this Commonwealth cannot, by Law, recover Debts in such State or County, the Inhabitants of such State or County, shall be Precluded from Commencing any Civil Action in this State against any Subject thereof, or from Recovering any Judgment against either the Subjects of this State, untill the Free Exercise of Law for the Recovery of Debts be Restored to the Subjects of this State, in such State or County.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Brattleborough, Nov. 30, 1786.

The Preceding is a true Copy of an Act, passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, the 24th day of October last.

Attest,
MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec'y.*

[To be continued.]

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Two-Heroes, to warn them to meet at their next adjourned meeting, in order to come to a draft for pitching the undivided land in said township; that each proprietor draw for his day to make his pitch in; and to see what measure the proprietors will come into, by laying out said pitches, as to how many will lay out in a day; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Ebenezer Allen, in said town, on the first Monday in February next, as the proprietors meeting stands adjourned till that day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at that place. Given under my hand, this 13th day of Nov. 1786

EBENEZER ALLEN, Pro. Clerk.
8456

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Greensborough, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Thomas Tolman, in Arlington, on the 4th day of December, 1786, it was voted by said proprietors, to raise a tax of two pounds five shillings and ten pence, on each proprietor's right in said township, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of two one hundred acre lots to each right in said township, books, and other expences: The same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.
Arlington, Dec. 5, 1786. 8456

CASH paid for

MERCHANTABLE
Well Cleansed

WHEAT,

By W. Blodget,

If delivered on or before the first of January next,

At his Store in Bennington.

Bennington, Dec. 4.

DR. HOPKINS begs leave to acquaint all persons in the vicinity of Bennington, that have deeds for lands in the county of Addison, that are proper to record in the county clerk's office in said county, that they may have the same recorded by applying to him at Capt. Joseph Farnsworth's, a few rods west of the meeting-house in Bennington, any time before the first of January next.

All persons that have accounts unsettled with him, are requested *for the last time in this way*, to call and settle the same immediately.

BONNET PAPERS, SMALL BOOKS, OR *CASH*,
Will be given in Exchange for clean

LINEN *RAGS*,

OF ANY COLOUR OR QUALITY
At the Printing-Office
In BENNINGTON.

From the Worcester Magazine.

To the PUBLIC.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

WE have lately emerged from a bloody war, in which liberty was the glorious prize aimed at: I early stepped forth in the defence of this country, and cheerfully fought to gain this prize; and liberty is still the object I have in view.

When, moved with the distress of the people, I stepped forth in a private capacity, with others, to oppose the sitting of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and when I was promoted to take the command, I had no intention to destroy the public government, but to have those courts suspended, to prevent such abuses as have of late taken place by the sitting of those courts; (distressed to see valuable and industrious members of society dragged from their families to prison, to the great damage not only of their families but the community at large) waiting to have redress of such our grievances in a constitutional way; and as liberty is the prize that I so early stepped forth in the defence of my country to gain, and so chearfully fought for, so liberty is the prize I still have in view, and in this glorious cause I am determined to stand with firmness and resolution.

The Supreme Court I never had any intention to disturb, but used my endeavours to prevent others therefrom; if this should be called in question I wish to be put to prove it. So I remain the public's humble servant.

ADAM WHEELER.

Hubbardston, Nov. 7, 1786.

The following is said to be a CURE for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

TAKE the leaves of rue picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlic picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces, boil all these together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale, untill one pint is consumed; keep in a bottle close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls a little warm to the person bit, seven mornings successively, and six to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite; apply some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Morristown, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, innholder in Bennington, on the third Wednesday of January next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lot out said town or any part thereof. 3d. To see if they will grant a tax to defray the necessary expences of said business.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, Nov. 27, 1786. 83t5

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

AND NOW READY FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE;

A NEW and VALUABLE Collection of

RELIGIOUS POEMS,

AND

DEVOUT PRODUCTIONS.

[Never before published in a Pamphlet.]

Dartmouth-College, Sept. 22, 1786.

SIR,

I HAVE it in command from the honorable board of Trustees of this College, to express to your Excellency, to the honorable council, and to the honorable the house of representatives, the grateful impressions and high sense which they retain of their public spirit and disinterested exertions to promote the cause of knowledge by the wise and beneficent arrangements for the advancement of the same and by the patronage which they have been pleased to give to this rising and flourishing seminary.

We cannot sufficiently manifest the pleasure which we have that there is so general an inclination in the virtuous citizens of the state to encourage the useful arts and sciences, and that so many of their youth are engaged, with laudable ambition and emulation, to acquire the knowledge of them. This circumstance will carry to still greater perfection civilization and refinement, while the persevering patriotism of the people will ensure freedom to distant ages, both will advance the glory and happiness of the republic. To promote these in every possible way is our fixed desire—it is our duty as individuals and as a public body. The great Governor of the Universe has conducted this seminary through almost innumerable obstructions to its present state of usefulness. As its object is charity, providence has favoured it with such a foundation in property as to render its prospects truly animating for so noble an end. It is endowed with a charter so ample and liberal, as places it beyond the power of any to make it subservient to the sinister views of sect or party. It has received support from the good and benevolent in many lands. Humanity, public spirit and piety have been its nurses. The contiguous situation and easy natural communications of it with your state, are much the same as if its locality had been within its limits, and ensures most direct and immediate benefit to it to latest times.

Permit us Sir, to assure you that this advantage we wish to enlarge, as the honor and happiness of your government justly claims our strongest exertions. These motives and views lead us to embrace so favorable an opportunity, to do ourselves the honor to introduce to your notice and consideration, an object, new in the American world, and which, in our humble opinion, will tend more to the benefit and glory of the state, than was ever done of the kind by any nation or empire, and while such eminent advantages will redound most immediately to your state, the cause of humanity, virtue and knowledge will be advanced among our species at large. We have appointed the honorable president of the College to communicate particulars on the preceeding matter, and have invested him with full ample power to act in our name and stead in every respect relating to the same.

Our most sincere desires are, that Providence may give wisdom to your honorable Legislature in all their interesting councils and decrees for the good of mankind. That he would continue his smiles on the state, and that it may rise to be an illustrious luminary among the kingdoms of the world.

In behalf of the board of trustees I have the honor to be with the most grateful and dutiful respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's very obedient and humble servant,

BEZA. WOODWARD, Sec.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. State of Vermont.

Rutland, October 14, 1786.

SIR,

THE Trustees of Dartmouth College retain the most lively sense of the public spirit and munificent display, which has been made by your Excellency, the honorable Council and the honorable House of Representatives of the State in favour of extensive and useful knowledge, by your generous attention to and countenence of that promising seminary. They directed their secretary to communicate their grateful impressions, they also re-injoined it, and delivered to me the same pleasing trust.

We behold with admiration the rapid progress of the State towards the summit of civilization and arts under the wise guidance of the legislature. We wish to do every thing in our power to encrease the happiness and renown of the government which has been founded in virtue, by heroism, and defended conducted with patriotism.

These Sir were the particular motives of the board (with the addition of their desire to advance the cause of virtue and knowledge among our specie) which led them to instruct me to lay before your Excellency, the council and assembly, a proposal, new of the sort, but which is submited with pleasing defference.

Providence has given to the state every material to make it illustrious. While he has favored the citizens with freedom and independency, with an excellent soil, with a convenient situation on the globe, and with a temperate climate—he has, by secondary causes, granted to it a variety of foundations, to promote religion and the useful arts, lands for the encouragement & support of schools and of ministers. There is beside in most of the townships a right which was once claimed by a foreign society, a right also that was claimed by a foreign church, both to promote the religion and hierarchy of a nation, whose object is now remote from us, and whose views are distinct and seperate from the American States. We beg to congratulate the Legislature that the right has at length justly reverted to them, to appropriate the funds for the good of the citizens not to be exclusively engrossed by strangers.

In my charge, sir, from the Trustees, I have the honor to submit to your honorable body, a proposal for the advancement of solid and useful knowledge, through every part of this republic upon a most disinterested and benevolent plan. It is, that if any citizen or proper inhabitant within the limits of the state, shall be inclined to turn his own attention to the arts and sciences, or to educate his son, or one of whom he is the guardian, that in either of these cases no expence shall arise from tuition, but that all instruction shall be free and intirely remitted, during each year of his education: By this means, in the education of each individual, four pounds in hard money is clearly saved every year and sixteen pounds in four years—there is then a clear gain to the citizens of the state in the education of every two hundred youths in the useful branches, the neat sum of £3,200, equal to silver and gold. The trustees have authorized me in their stead and behalf, to engage to undertake at a proper season on this public spirited and disinterested plan, provided that the legislature should think proper to sequester to their use a part of the public rights in the state, those only which were left to a society for the propagation of knowledge in foreign parts. We cannot but flatter ourselves, may it please your Excellency, that a project attended with such emminent advantages and benefit to the state, and which will continue to the latest period of time, may receive the countenance and patronage of the honorable legislature. No nation under the sun ever adopted so extensive a plan of this sort. We beg to propose whether it would not give a spring to the encreasing knowledge of the arts through the state, whether it would not promote the population of it more than perhaps almost any other plan, by great and extensive emigrations of useful citizens from other parts, as soon as the design is known.

Permit us, Sir, to add, that the local situation and natural communications of the institution are much the same as if it were over the line. May we not then propose, whether it will not for the present, if not always answer the purposes of another, or should your wise legislature think it expedient to establish one or more institutions, considering the contiguity of Dartmouth, just on the line, would it not save much expence, and be for the advantage of the State and good of mankind; to have them joined in one bond of union under such regulations and restrictions as might be agreeable to your body. Under the patronage of the state the Trustees in benefit of the public rights could effect the whole without any expence to government. I have taken the liberty to communicate the preceding matters, and submit them to the wisdom of the different branches of your legislation, and have the honor to be with profound respect and duty, Sir,

Your Excellency's very obliged, and most devoted humble Servant,

JOHN WHEELOCK.

His Excellency

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq;

Governor, &c. &c. of the State of Vermont.

Rutland, October, 20, 1786.

SIR,

I Beg to inform you and the honorable committee to whom were referred the letters to his Excellency, from the trustees of Dartmouth College, that in explanation of one or two clauses in the last letter, which I presented the trustees, will engage to undertake, so soon as may be consistent, to carry on and support one public school, or academy, in each county of this state, and to furnish the same with good skilful instructors, free of all expence to any inhabitant in the respective counties, who may either be a member, or send his son or friend to the same. They would also undertake and carry on, an institution of a university in the state, whenever the legislature should think it proper, and all instruction at Dartmouth college or said institution, shall be free and without expence to every citizen of the state; this privilege and benefit to continue, as well as that in regard to the academies, to the latest period of time, and to begin as soon as possible, at a suitable and convenient season. The whole is to be done without any expence to government, provided the honorable legislature should think fit to patronize the design, and sequester to the use of the trustees, for those purposes, the foreign public rights within the state, and also the state and county rights for the promotion of literature. They would apply in future time, any residue of the lands arising from said lands, towards the establishment and support of free schools, for the instruction of youth in the different towns in the state, or in any other way the wisdom of the legislature may point out.

It is humbly proposed, that all the said lands be used and improved for the aforesaid extensive and benevolent purposes, under the inspection or visitation of the state, in any way most agreeable, that they may in all future times, be guarded against every sort of perversion, and be steadily and invariably applied to the exclusive, direct and immediate benefit of the citizens within the state alone.

The preceding minutes I submit, Sir, to your committee, to be laid, should they think proper, before his Excellency, the honorable the council, and honorable house of representatives, for their wisdom and command. In behalf of the trustees, I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN WHEELOCK.

The honorable PETER OLCOTT, Esq; Chairman of the Committee, &c. to be communicated.

Rutland, October 20, 1786.

To the honorable the General Assembly now sitting.

YOUR committee, to whom was referred, the letter of Beza. Woodward, Esq; and the letter of Mr. President Wheelock, together with the particular proposals of the president, relative to the matters contained in said letters—beg leave to report, That, in their opinion, those lands, formerly claimed by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, in consequence of the revolution, are now become the property of the citizens of Vermont. It is likewise our opinion, that the proposals above made are worthy of the careful attention and consideration of the honorable legislature, as we think it may have a great tendency to promote learning and knowledge in the useful arts and sciences, and be of public utility to the citizens of this commonwealth, as thereby the poor may not only have a better, but also a cheaper education in the universities, academies, county and free schools in each town; and likewise have a tendency to promote the settlement of this state, by the best of inhabitants; and as it is a matter of great consequence to this state—Your committee would recommend a further consideration of the above proposals, to the next session of assembly.

(Signed) PETER OLCOTT, for the Committee.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In General Assembly, October 25, 1786.

Resolved, THAT the letters from Beza. Woodward, Esq; and President Wheelock, and the proposals of the president, made to the committee, and the report of the committee thereon, be published in both the newspapers of this state, three weeks successively, at the expence of the state.

The preceding letters, report of committee, and resolution of the general assembly, are true copies, compared by

ROSWELL HOPKINS,

Clerk of General Assembly.

Monday, *December* 18, 1786.] THE [Vol. IV. Numb. 2[illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

ACTS AND LAWS.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An Act to compel the fulfilment of contracts according to the intent of the parties.

Whereas many contracts have been and probably will be made in this State, for the payment of different kinds of produce, wares and manufactures, at times therein limited. And whereas it has frequently happened, that after the expiration of the times limited in such contracts for pay thereof, creditors have refused to accept of any thing but silver and gold in discharge of the same. To remedy which in future,

BE *it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That whenever any Judgment shall hereafter be rendered in this State, upon a contract made since the first of July 1782, or to be made for payment of the produce of this country, wares or manufactures at a limitted time and place therein mentioned, the same articles agreed upon in the contract only shall be a tender upon the execution, to the officer having the same, at the place at which by the contract, the payment was or shall be limited, to be made, if within this state, and the officers shall be obliged to receive, and cause the same to be appraised, agreeably to an act passed by the legislature of this State, in Feb. 1783, entitled an act in addition to an act entitled an act directing and regulating the levying and serving executions. And from and immediately after such appraisal, the goods appraised shall be the property and be at the risque of the creditor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the respective Justices and clerks of courts before whom such judgment shall be rendered, shall certify under their oath of office, the place and kind of produce, wares or manufactures in which such contracts ought to be paid, agreeably to this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the contract upon which judgment shall be so rendered, shall be payable, at any place without the limits of this state, the same shall be and hereby is declared to be payable to an officer on execution, and shall be appraised within the town in which the defendant lives, (if an inhabitant of this State) if not, in the town in which such property shall be taken in execution.

Secretary's Office, Brattleboro', November, 10, 1786.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 31st day of October last.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An act defining and limiting the jurisdiction of justices courts within this state and directing the proceedings therein.

Whereas it is essential to the wise & happy administration of Government and regular execution of laws, that the jurisdiction of government and regular execution of law, that the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, within this state, and their mode of proceeding be exactly limited and defined. Therefore,

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That every Justice of the Peace within his respective jurisdiction, be and is hereby fully authorized and empowered to hear, try, and determine all pleas and actions of a criminal nature, where the fines and forfeitures, are within the sum of forty shillings and the corporal punishment does not exceed ten stripes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace within his proper sphere of jurisdiction as aforesaid, be and is hereby fully authorised & empowered to hear, try and determine, all pleas and actions of a civil nature, other than actions of defamation, and where the title of land is concerned, where the debt or other matter in demand does not exceed the sum of four pounds, and also to determine as aforesaid, on all specialties, notes of hand, and settled accounts, not exceeding the sum of six pounds and to give judgment, and award execution thereon accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, within his proper jurisdiction, may on application made, grant a summons, warrant or attachment, as the case may require, where the demand of the plaintiff doth not exceed the aforesaid sums, to cause the person or persons against whom application shall be made, or his or their goods as the case may be, to be had before such justice, at such time and place as they shall be directed in such precept; which precept shall be directed to the constable of the town where the defendant dwells, and shall be as follows, viz.

To either of the constables of in the County of

By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby commanded, to summon A. B. of in the county of to appear before me at on at o'clock of said day, to answer to C. D. of in an action or plea to the damage of the plaintiff six pounds, or under. Hereof fail not, and of your doings hereon, with this summons, make due return according to law.

Given under my hand at this day of

E. F. Justice of Peace, Counsellor or Judge, as the case may be.

Or if a warrant or attachment,

To either of the Constables of in the County of

By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the body of A. B. of or to attach the goods or chattels of the said A. B. (as the case may be) and have him, (or them) before me, at on at o'clock (or forthwith, in criminal cases) to answer to answer to C. D. of in an action or plea (as in the summons.) And in case a constable cannot seasonably be had to serve any such summons, warrant, or execution, issued by a justice of the peace, any justice is hereby empowered, to authorize any suitable person to serve the same, in manner following, viz. the justice shall insert on the back of the precept the following words, "At the request and risk of the plaintiff, I authorise A. B. to serve & return this precept, and the person so authorized shall have all the power of a constable, in the service & return of such precept, and no such precept shall be abated on any pretence whatsoever. And such attachment or warrant shall be served on the body or goods of the defendant and by delivering to the defendant or leaving at his last and usual place of abode, a true and attested copy thereof, with the articles thereon attached, and a summons shall be served by leaving an attested copy of the same with the defendant, or at his last and usual place of abode, or reading the same in his hearing, at least six days before the day therein appointed for trial. And if any person or persons so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to appear judgment on default against such defendant, or defendants shall appear just and reasonable, together with costs and a judgment before a justices court shall be a final settlement of all mutual demands between the parties to that time, within the cognizance of such justice.

Provided nevertheless, That if any defendant shall neglect on such trial to bring in his demand for a mutual ballance and offset, he shall have liberty to bring his action for the recovery thereof, within one year next after such trial, excepting, that in such case the Plaintiff shall recover no cost, although he make his plea good. And cost recovered by either party, shall be as stated in the table of fees, excepting that neither party shall recover for his cost where there is no jury, more than eighteen shillings: And if there shall be a jury not more than twenty seven shillings: And excepting that no fees be allowed the plaintiff for his travel, and but two shillings for attendance.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where judgment is rendered before a justice, execution shall be stayed thirty days after such judgment, and shall be returnable within sixty days after the issuing thereof, except the party recovering shall satisfy the Justice that he is in danger of losing his money by such delay, in which case execution may be granted immediately, returnable within ninety days from the issuing thereof.

And if any action in this act made recognizable before a Justice of Peace, shall be brought before any County or Supreme Court, the plaintiff shall be, nonsuit; and no judgment rendered before any justice, shall be reversed by writ of error, or in any other way, except as is in this act hereafter provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of Peace, within the limits of his authority, be, and he is hereby empowered to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, and commit to prison, or bind over to be tried by the county or supreme court, all criminal offenders, the enormity of whose misdemeanors surpass his power to try.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment or sentence of any Justice of Peace in any criminal action, shall have liberty, on giving sufficient security by way of recognizance, to prosecute to effect, to remove the cause by *certiorari* to the next supreme court, setting for that county; there to be tried on the merits:----*Provided nevertheless*, That if on the trial, to be holden in such cause in the supreme court, judgment shall be given for the party removing the same; he shall recover his cost, and if judgment shall be given against such party, he shall pay double cost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no appeal or review shall hereafter be allowed from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace, to be rendered by virtue of this act, any law-usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall not be in force or effect, until after the first Monday in December next.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Brattleborough, Nov. 10, 1785.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, the 30th of October last.

Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Secr'y.*

An ACT for the Purpose of levying the Taxes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in order to support government, to pay the interest on all, and call in some part of the Notes, issued by the Treasurer of this state, that a sum of money be raised for the purposes aforesaid.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont,* That there be, and hereby is granted, a tax of three pence on the pound, on the list of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of this state, for the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six; which tax, the first constable of each town within this state, on receiving a warrant from the treasurer, for that purpose, (which said treasurer is hereby directed to issue) to collect and pay into the treasury of this state, on or before the first day of April next: And said constables shall be allowed one pound out of each eighty pounds they collect and pay into the treasury, and no other fees whatsoever, except where they shall have occasion to take property for sale, or levy their warrants on any persons, in which cases they shall be entitled to the same fees as in cases of executions; which tax shall be paid in Notes, issued by the treasurer of this state, or in Hard Money.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there be, and hereby is granted, a tax of three pence on the pound, on the list of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of this state, for the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six. Which tax the first constable of each town within this state, on receiving a warrant from the treasurer, in manner as above set forth in this act, is hereby directed to collect and pay into the treasury of this state, on or before the first day of April next. And said constables shall be allowed one pound out of each eighty pounds they collect and pay into the treasury, and no other fees whatever; except where they shall have occasion to take property for sale, or levy their warrants on any persons; in which cases they shall be entitled to the same fees as in cases of executions. In collecting which said last mentioned tax, orders issued for hard money, by the Treasurer, Assembly, Governor, or Supreme Court, or hard money only shall be received in payment by the Treasurer, in settlement with the respective collectors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer, for the collection of the two taxes before mentioned, shall issue but one warrant to the first constable of each respective town.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Brattleborough, Nov. 10, 1786.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, the 30th day of October last.

Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Secr'y.*

An Act in addition to an Act intitled an Act for the appointing of Sheriffs, &c.

BE *it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That each High Sheriff within the several Counties in this State, shall, previous to their respectively entering upon the execution of their office, become bound before the first Judge of the county court, with two or more sufficient sureties, freeholders in this State, by a recognizance, in the sum of £3000. to the Treasurer of their respective counties, for the faithful administration and discharge of their several offices, and for the answering all such damages as any person or persons shall sustain, by any unfaithfulness or neglect in the same.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act for the appointing of Sheriffs, &c." as directs the sheriffs of the respective counties to become bound before the Governor and Council with two sufficient sureties, freeholders in this State, in the sum of two thousand pounds, be and hereby is repealed

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Brattleborough, Nov. 10, 1786.

The preceding is a true Copy of an Act, passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, the 30th day of October last.

Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Secr'y.*

[To be continued.]

By the Southern **Post.**

Foreign Advices.

England.

LONDON,

In the window of a wax work shop in this city is written, "*Little children made here.*" A gentleman taking this literally, and observing the mistress of the shop to be a very pretty woman, asked her if she wanted a journeyman.

Proofs of the Insanity of Margaret Nicholson, who lately attempted the life of the King.

Dr. Monro asked her, "how she found herself?" she replied by demanding of the doctor, "if he was a judge of ideorism as well as lunacy?" He said he understood both. Then, said she, "you have plenty of patients about the court, and had better try your skill there: my madness is past cure." All present, pronounced her, on this to be mad, and she is to be considered so as long as she lives.

Mr. Pitt asked her what she wanted, to make her attempt so high a crime? She said she wanted what he did---a sound understanding.

Mr. Grenville desired her to speak the truth, and not to be afraid. She asked him if school hours were over that he was at liberty to play in the court. Mr. Grenville put up his glass and viewed her. She told him if it was a reflector, instead of a spy glass, he would see a mixture of folly and p i e.

The ma quis of Buckingham asked her what induced her to attempt the life of her sovereign in so open a manner? She said it was a greater crime to creep up the back stairs by night, and administer a dose of poison to the mind of the king. The marquis wheeled to the left and said not a word more.

Michael Angello Taylor wished her to explain how long the plot was hatching. She said, just long enough to produce a miserable little chicken, that would make a noise for a day and then die away upon the surface of a dunghill.

Lord Sydney asked her, if she was the instrument of party? She asked him if he was the tool of power? Do you know me says the noble Lord? I know you well, replies the mad woman, you are the lord chancellor's mother. A poor old woman. Lord Sydney, as one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, hearing these words, pronounced her insane upon his honor.

Dr. Monro asked her how she slept? the said sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. He then desired to know how she eat her meals? she said with her mouth. He asked if she ever talked in her sleep? she said if she did, she was not awake to hear it. He asked her if she knew the evil consequence of murder? She replied that it was the deprivation of life.

The Archbishop asked her, if she ever offered prayers? She said she often addressed herself to Heaven: and asked his grace if he admitted the Lord's prayer? His grace commended it much. Then, says she, I pray your grace to read that part which says, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." The archbishop pronounced her mad.

Dr. Prettyman asked her if she was not instigated by the Devil? She desired the doctor to explain who the devil was. The doctor replied, that he was the parent of evil and the father of lies. Then says Margaret, I do not desire to hold conversation with any of his children, Mr. Pitt said, "the woman grows offensive." The woman archly replied, all our sex are so to you, sir, or the devil is the parent of truth.

Mr. Dundas questioned her about the place of her nativity. She said it bordered upon Scotland, where rebellion was no crime; regicide a virtue; and treachery an hereditary principle, of the people. Mr. Dundas declared her quite mad.

The opinion of the council, the opinion of the court, the opinion of the doctor, and the opinion of the ministers having pronounced her mad, she was accordingly ordered to Bethlem.

Some workmen being lately employed in digging for the foundation of several new houses to be built in the parish of St. Saviour's Southwark, they discovered a large marble slab, which measured seven feet by five and a half. The foreman being present caused the slab to be carefully taken up, which covered the entrance into a subterraneous passage hewn out of the solid rock; by the help of lamps, Mr. Wilcox, and several gentlemen who accompanied him, proceeded 196 yards through such passage which terminated in a circular compartment, 25 yards and a half in diameter, and twelve feet perpendicular, supported by nine pillars of veined marble of the Tuscan order. Along the passage on both sides, at the distance of six feet, are niches, in which are figures of popish saints, habited in their religious habiliments, with crucifixes, beads, &c. and in the amphitheatre, or circular compartment, are six niches, which are filled with saints and pious relics of the Romish church. Those in the niches in the passage being of white marble, and those in the amphitheatre of veined marble. Several pieces of gold and silver coin were found in this subterraneous vault, and great care is taken to preserve the whole as a museum of great curiosity. The learned are divided as to the original use of this subterraneous temple, and its antiquity, which appears to be very great. There is also an additional curiosity resulting from this discovery, which has afforded much room for conjecture: At the further end of the amphitheatre was found an enormous toad, which weighs eleven pounds, nine ounces, and of the size of a full grown capon: it was found alive, but on being brought into the air died in less than an hour. It is kept in spirits.

A young gentleman of the customs in Edinburgh, has favored us with the following extract of a letter sent him from Dundee, 1786.

"Very little credit has been given to what Pontoppidan, bishop of Bergen, in his natural history of Norway, says of a certain animal called Kraken; but if the declaration made by the master, and mate of a Norway ship now here, whereof the enclosed is a copy, may be depended on, it will afford some reason to believe that there is in nature such a creature as he describes.

"It is proposed farther to examine them and the whole crew upon oath, and if any thing material occurs, I shall acquaint you.

"At Dundee, the 16th of August, before J. R. Lamy, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Forfar, and Mr. John Guild, one of the present magistrates of Dundee, appeared Jens Anderson and Mads Jenson, master and mate of the Margaretta, of Hasterezer, of Norway, who declare, and it is further confirmed by their several journals produced, that on Saturday, the

ſixth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon of that day, being on their voyage to Dundee, and in latitude 56, 16, N. about fifteen or ſixteen leagues to the eaſtward of the iſland of May, they, as well as the crew of the ſaid ſhip, perceived within leſs than one mile's diſtance to the ſouthward of them, what they conceived to be an animal called in Norway, a ſea worm, a creature of a hugh ſize, emerging from the ſea, that from its appearance, it ſeemed to form three little low iſlands, or ſand banks, of a greyiſh colour thus

That they conceive the length of it to have been at leaſt three Engliſh miles: that its breadth appeared to be about twenty or 30 fathoms, that it was in ſight fifty minutes, and went down gradually, without any remarkable agitation of the water. From the time of its aſcending, and during its appearance on the water, the weather was perfectly calm, and it went down again as ſoon as a breeze came on. The waves broke on thoſe parts of it which were above water, as on a bank. The greateſt apparent height it bore above water, ſeemed to be from two to three fathoms.

JENS ANDERSON,
MADS JENSON.

Declared and ſigned before us,
J. R. LAMY, J. P.
JOHN GUILD, Magiſtrate.

United States,

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

By a Baltimore paper we are informed that the Jack-Aſs, and two ſhe Aſſes, with the foreign Phaeſants and Patridges, which arrived in the Iris, on the 7th inſtant, from L'Orient, is a preſent from the hon. the Marquis de la Fayette, to his exceellency General Waſhington. The Aſſes are from two to three years old, and coſt at Malta three hundred guineas. The ſilver and golden Phaeſants of China are beautiful birds, and coſt ſixteen guineas each. But this is not all; every expence attending their tranſportation has been paid, and a careful perſon employed, at a handſome ſallery, to preſent them to the general.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated October 8, 1786.

"From the Wilderneſs we have an account of a moſt melancholy diſaſter that happened between Laurel river and Racoon creek, on the 3d inſtant; about 25 indians ruſhed on a camp of travellers, killed 16 perſons on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral more, who are not yet heard of; took five young women priſoners, and carried away all the horſes, cattle, and moſt of the dry goods; 50 men well armed from this diſtrict, are in purſuit of the Indians.

"By a young man who remained hid juſt by, we learn that they are Chickamogas; he was ſo near them as to hear them ſpeak diſtinctly, and having been priſoner among them, for ſeveral years muſt be a competent judge. Will government paſs over this cruel act in ſilence?

"The ſettlements at the lower blue Lick, on Licking river, are breaking up; great ſigns of Indians in that quarter; if they are Shawaneſe, it will give Col. Logan a fair opportunity, to demoliſh them, as they are not apprized of his going againſt them.

"General Clarke, with the troops, arrived ſafe at Poſt St. Vincent, was reinforced with 60 Americans and 150 French inhabitants of that place; he took about 60 of the Frankeſhaw tribe, priſoners, who were at that poſt; hath detached Col. Legreau with 250 men to cut off the Indians in a village adjacent; left a garriſon in the town; and hath marched 600 men toward the Wiatown on the Wabaſh."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, *December* 18.

We hear from St. Albans, on Lake Champlain, that Mr. Jeſſe Weldon, of that place, raiſed two hundred buſhels of ſound corn on two acres and one quarter of land, and from one handful of potatoe balls he raiſed ſix buſhels of potatoes, they were very ſweet and large, but not wholſome.

By a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts we learn, that the diſturbances ſtill continue in that ill fated Commonwealth. That the inſurgents were embodied under Shays, and had taken poſſeſſion of the barracks in Rutland, and other convenient places in the towns round Worceſter; that they preſerve good diſcipline, and are cautious of injuring private property; that they had taken the Hon. Artemas Ward, Eſq; Chief Judge of the County Court, and the Hon. Levi Lincoln, Judge of Probate for the County of Worceſter, priſoners, and detained them to exchange for Job Shattuck, and others taken by the government party. Their number is reported to be about fifteen hundred or two thouſand. It was expected the fate of the government would have been determined at the late appointed time for the ſitting of the court in Worceſter, but, we are informed, the court did not attempt to ſit.

It was expected the inſurgents would remove to Spring field, to prevent the ſitting of the Court tomorrow.

North Star Lodge.

THE Brethren of the North-Star Lodge, are hereby Notified that the Feſtival of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt, will be celebrated at the Houſe of Maj. JOSEPH FAY, in Bennington, on the 27th of December inſtant; when it is expected that every Brother will punctually attend, at Eleven o'Clock preciſely.

By Order of the Maſter.
WILLIAM GOULD, Secr'y.
Manchester, Dec. 7, 1786.

THE proprietors of Rocheſter, in the county of Windſor and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two ſhillings on each original right, granted by ſaid proprietors, on the 15th of December, 1785, for the purpoſe of paying the proprietors debts, are informed, That ſo much of their lands will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Lieut. Abner Brigham, in Hartland, on the ſecond day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay ſaid tax, with legal coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the ſum of ten ſhillings due from each right, unleſs otherwiſe marked, viz.

John Sawyer,	David Belnap,
Joſeph Loveland,	Moſes Belnap, 6/8.
Eben. Sparhawk,	Ezekiel Emerſon,
John Hopſon,	Simeon Searls,
Jacob Hall,	Henry Sparhawk,
Benjamin Lewis,	Silas Hamilton.

ENOCH EMERSON, Coll.
Hartford, Nov. 21, 1786. [85†7

AT an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of Rocheſter, in the ſtate of Vermont, holden at the houſe of Stephen Chandler, in ſaid Rocheſter, on the 16th inſtant, granted a tax of ſix ſhillings on each original right in ſaid townſhip, to pay proprietors debts; This is therefore to inform ſaid proprietors, that unleſs they pay ſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ENOCK EMERSON, Coll.

N. B. The laſt proprietors meeting of ſaid Rocheſter, ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in May next, at the houſe of Stephen Chandler, in Rocheſter, aforeſaid, at ten o'clock A. M.

ENOCH EMERSON, Pro. Clerk.
Hartford, Nov. 21, 1786. [85†7

THE proprietors of the townſhips of Worceſter and Milton, in the county of Addiſon, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the following taxes, viz. in the townſhip of Worceſter, a tax of one pound, ſix ſhillings lawful ſilver money on each proprietor's right, legally voted by ſaid proprietors; and for the townſhip of Milton, a tax of one pound ten ſhillings, like money, duly voted in legal proprietor's meeting for ſaid townſhips; are hereby notified, that unleſs they pay their taxes reſpectively, on or before the firſt day of February next, ſo much of their reſpective rights, will, on that day, be expoſed to ſale at Public Vendue, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Nathaniel Mallery, in Middletown, in the county of Rutland and ſtate aforeſaid, as will pay ſaid taxes, with all intervening coſts and charges.

Delinquent Proprietors of Worceſter.

One pound ſix ſhillings due from each.

William Auſtrige,	Joſeph Decomp,
Thomas Burgie,	Henry Franklin,
Robert Burgie,	William Gilbond,
Benjamin Betts,	James Gilbond,
Samuel Betts,	Iſaac Gray,
Abraham Betts,	John Gilford,
Ichabod Betts,	John Hand,
John Betts,	Joſhua Hutchings,
Anthony Baker,	Joſhua Halſtead,
Job Bacon,	Samuel Halſtead,
David Bacon,	Moſes Little,
Manning Bull,	Joſhua Maſon,
Iſaac Burgan,	Daniel Marſh,
Crawley Barrow,	William Michael,
John Coskel,	John Neſus,
Ephraim Cutler,	Jacob Noe,
Ebenezer Cutler,	Iſaac Noe,
Lambert Decomp, jun.	Benjamin Ogden,
Lambert Decomp,	William Piercey,
David Decomp,	Thomas Shreaſe,
John Davidſon,	John Turner,
David Davidſon,	Benjamin Underhill
Robert Davidſon,	Joſeph Underhill,
Alexander Davidſon	Wm. Vreedenburgh
William Davidſon,	Charles Wiggins,
Henry Dickenſon,	Joſeph Young,
Samuel Dodge,	Thomas Young.

Delinquent Proprietors of Milton.

One pound ten ſhillings due from each.

Samuel Rogers,	Sam. Campbell,
James Wilmott,	Michael Duff,
Francis Silveſter,	Paul Miller,
Iſaac Rogers,	Chriſtopher Miller,
Joſeph Barden,	Thomas Shueres,
Joſeph Karkbridge,	Philip French,
William Proctor,	Philip French, jun.
Cardem Proctor,	Dolfus French,
Alexander Moore,	Henry [illegible]
Peter Carne,	Benjamin Underhill,
John Trayley,	David Barkley,
Joſeph Haviland,	Benjamin Blagge,
James Haviland,	John Blagge,
Timothy M'Carthy,	John Gilford,
Cardin Lee,	George Wood,
Samuel Dogge,	John Turner,
John Burraſs,	John Turner, jun.
Wm. P. Dorff, jun.	Abert Baker,
Joſeph Barberſhire,	Henry Dixſon,
John Barberſhire,	Hon. R. Wibert,
Richard Cornwell,	John Downing, Eſq;
Daniel Beats,	Daniel Warrin,
Thomas Lyſom,	Samuel Emerſon,
William Smith,	Maj. R. Downing,
Jacob Smith,	Richard Kemble,
Thomas Miller,	Joſhua Hutchins,
John Willet,	John Sarls,
Ruluff W. Miller,	James Burraſs,
Joſeph Royal,	William Burraſs,
Benjamin Loinlott,	Paul Miller,
William Ferguher,	Thomas Willet,
Richard Sharp,	Benjamin Black, jun.
Richard Avens,	

NATHANIEL MALLERY, Collector of the tax for Worceſter.

NATHANIEL SMITH, Collector of the tax for Milton.

Middletown, Dec. 10, 1786. [85†8

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Two-Heroes, to warn them to meet at their next adjourned meeting, in order to come to a draft for pitching the undivided land in ſaid townſhip; that each proprietor draw for his day to make his pitch in; and to ſee what meaſure the proprietors will come into, by laying out ſaid pitches, as to how many will lay out in a day; theſe are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the houſe of Ebenezer Allen, in ſaid town, on the firſt Monday in February next, as the proprietors meeting ſtands adjourned till that day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at that place. Given under my hand, this 13th day of Nov. 1786.

EBENEZER ALLEN, Pro. Clerk.
84†6

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the townſhip of Greenſborough, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, held by adjournment at the houſe of Thomas Tolman, in Arlington, on the 4th day of December, 1786, it was voted by ſaid proprietors, to raiſe a tax of two pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, on each proprietor's right in ſaid townſhip, to defray the expence of laying out the firſt diviſion of two one hundred acre lots to each right in ſaid townſhip, books, and other expences: The ſame being committed to me to collect, unleſs it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.
Arlington, Dec. 5, 1786. 84†6

CASH paid for

MERCHANTABLE
Well Cleanſed

WHEAT,

By W. Blodget,

If delivered on or before the firſt of January next,

At his Store in Bennington.

Bennington, Dec. 4.

BONNET PAPERS, SMALL BOOKS, OR *CASH*,
Will be given in Exchange for clean

LINEN *RAGS*,

OF ANY COLOUR OR QUALITY,
At the Printing-Office
In BENNINGTON.
And by the ſeveral
POST RIDERS,
From ſaid office.

From the Worcester Magazine

Mr. EDITOR,

Please to insert in your Magazine, the following Address of the Convention of the county of Worcester to the People.

Friends and Countrymen,

IN an orderly and peaceable manner, your delegates again assembled in convention, beg the liberty once more to address you. At your request we at first assembled, at your request we have repeatedly deliberated, and given our sentiments with respect to the grievances of our fellow-citizens, and petitioned for redress. We can with confidence appeal to him who knows the human heart, that nothing but the sincerest motives for the welfare of our country, has actuated our conduct. We have expressed our sentiments with a freedom becoming republicans; and with an earnestness inseperable from men who have the welfare of their fellow-citizens at heart. The present moment is the most serious that ever presented itself to our view. We sincerely deplore the present general disturbance, and feel the utmost horror at the thoughts of civil war and scenes of bloodshed. Our dependence has been and still is, on the prudence of the present general court; under the superintending providence of the governor of the world, to quiet the minds of the people at large, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted republic.

We are sensible we have been traduced and represented in the most odious point of light by our enemies; and it is possible, from consequences which at our first meeting we could not foresee, and which was out of our power to prevent, many well-minded people esteemed conventions as dangerous to the Commonwealth. We beg leave to express our sentiments to you on this occasion: All orders of men, who enjoy the happiness of a free government, may assume the character of politicians; they inherit a right to it, as much as they do to their own existence, however ridiculous the proposition may appear to the conceit and arrogance of men, who think themselves born to domineer over their fellow creatures at pleasure. Birth and fortune, when they are not abused, confer the splendid and solid advantages of education and accomplishments, extensive influence and excitements to glory; but they give no exclusive title to common sense, wisdom, or integrity. The lowest orders of men in such a country have an unalienable property in their industry, their liberty, and their lives, and may be allowed to set some value on the only property they can boast of; these may all be endangered or lost, by the conduct of their rulers; they have therefore a right to examine their conduct; to censure, or condemn it. Without this right the freest government in the world would soon degenerate into the rankest tyranny. Ambition and the lust of power, are such predominant passions in the human breast, that liberty would be in continual danger of encroachments, were it not guarded by perpetual jealousy*. If we tread back the paths of history, we shall find, that wherever the fair fabrick of liberty has been erected, it has soon been destroyed by unhallowed hands; and that freedom, which has been purchased by the blood of thousands, has vanished like the empty delusions of an hour. And we confess, that our fears have, at times, been excited, with respect to ourselves, at hearing the conversation of some imprudent men among us, declaring it as their sentiments, that the people at large enjoy too much liberty, and that equal freedom cannot be enjoyed, under any government, except in idea.

We are far from saying that this has been the language of our rulers; neither would we suggest that this is their present design. Many of them, born to affluence, and perhaps the whole in easy circumstances, they have not been under advantages of feeling for the less wealthy; and being at best but fallible men, they have, as we apprehend, pursued a mistaken mode of policy. It is a well known truth, that our real estates are of little or no value. Can we find a country on earth, under our circumstances, that is far from destruction? In a country, where lands are under the circumstances which ours at present are, worth inhabiting? And will the present inhabitants of Massachusetts, (except some mode can be devised of restoring value to our real estates) long continue to the commonwealth?---Deeply impressed with this truth, and with your other distresses, we have disregarded the evil reports of all our enemies, and met in convention, that we may do your service.

The stopping of the courts of justice we condemn as wrong, and has weakened our hands. We at the same time confess, that we have a tenderness for those mistaken men, as we cannot but think that many were precipitated to this desperate measure by insupportable burthens; and others by the distresses of their neighbours and fellow-citizens. We are now assured from good authority, that the Supreme Legislature has quieted the minds of all such as have arisen against government, by an act of general indemnity, on terms which only are consonant to the dignity of the Supreme Legislature. We earnestly entreat you that you would use your utmost exertions that no such tumults shall take place in future; but that all denominations of men should rest quiet and orderly, and NEVER MORE attempt to obstruct the courts of justice. We also earnestly entreat you, that you would reconsider the embarrassments of the general court; and while at the same time you vigilantly inspect their conduct, you would not suffer your jealousy to transport you to such bounds as has often convulsed kingdoms and destroyed empires. Consider them as men, who have a right to judge for themselves, and are possessed of better means of information respecting the true interest of the commonwealth than you possibly can be, and extend that tenderness to them that you would wish for yourselves under like circumstances; if your grievances should not be redressed in the way you could wish, impute it not to wilful error; but on the contrary, from an apprehension that it is not compatible with the interest of the commonwealth; and be ware of bringing government itself into contempt: And we call on you, by your present distresses, and by every motive that can actuate the breasts of freemen, that you no longer abuse your privileges, that every town in future send representatives to the general court, and let every voter attend to his duty.

Can you expect to enjoy the blessings of that liberty you yourselves despise? No! fellow-citizens, no! Arouse from your lethargy! Improve your liberties, least they be taken from you; and be earnestly exhorted to lay aside those luxuries and superfluities which have been one great source of your present calamities. Imitate the virtuous examples of your pious ancestors, who, being dead, yet speak. Let their industry, frugality, and œconomy, be examples for you; your delegates feel for your distresses; they will never forsake you, while you continue in the way of your duty: And however they may suffer in their characters, persons, or estates, if they can in the least degree contribute to restoring harmony to this commonwealth, and of supporting the weight of a tottering empire, they shall think themselves happy.

* Several of the foregoing sentiments were extracted from a pamphlet published a little before the late war.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Morristown, in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, innholder in Bennington, on the third Wednesday of January next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lot out said town or any part thereof. 3d. To see if they will grant a tax to defray the necessary expences of said business.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, Nov. 27, 1786. 83t5

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

AND NOW READY FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE;

A NEW and VALUABLE Collection of

RELIGIOUS POEMS,

AND

DEVOUT PRODUCTIONS.

[Never before published in a Pamphlet.]

Eleazer Russell,

POST-RIDER

From BENNINGTON to RUTLAND;

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of those Towns through which he rides, that he would be happy to serve them with the VERMONT GAZETTE, and to do any other Business for them as a POST-RIDER, on the most reasonable Terms. He proposes the following Terms to those Gentlemen who chuse to become Subscribers for the Vermont Gazette, for the ensuing Year, viz.

That each Gentleman, on subscribing, lodge one Bushel of Wheat, advance, at the Places hereafter mentioned for its reception, in the respective Towns, which shall entitle him to the Papers one Year from that Time, at the Expiration of which Term, he must pay two Bushels more; which will be all that will be demanded for the Papers, from the Customers above Manchester. The Subscribers from Bennington to Manchester, are likewise requested to pay one Bushel of Wheat advance, and the remainder at the year's End, and their Papers will be continued at the old Price.

These very reasonable Terms, he flatters himself, will induce the Gentlemen of the respective Towns to favour him with their Custom, and they may depend on his Punctuality as a Post.

Those Gentlemen who have received the Vermont Gazette for the last Quarter, are earnestly requested to lodge their Pay for the same, at the Places in their respective Towns hereafter mentioned, viz.

Shaftsbury, Mr. David Galusha; Arlington, Mr. Levi Hill; Sunderland, Maj. Gideon Brownson; Manchester, Maj. S. Keys; Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Reuport, Israel Smith, Esq; Pawlet, Col. Stephen Pearle; Wells, Landlord Samuel Lothrop; Poultney Lieut. N. Smith's Store; Castleton, Landlord Reuben Moulton; Rutland, Capt. Nathaniel Gove; Clarendon, Elihu Smith, Esq; Wallingsford, Landlord Samuel Hull; Tinmouth, Hon. Samuel Chipman, Esq; and Mr. Solomon Bingham.

The absolute Necessity of putting the Ride to the Northward under better Regulations than it has been, obliges Mr. Russell to request those Customers, whose Quarter is not yet expired, to send their Pay for the Number received, to said Places, and begin anew on the very reasonable Terms above mentioned, which will enable him to keep his Accounts much more regular than he has yet been able to do.

Mr. Russell flatters himself with the Hopes of not being Disappointed by one of his Customers, in an immediate Discharge of the last Quarter, as the present is the only Season in which he can Transport grain to Advantage. He proposes to send Stays round the next Week to receive the Wheat at the respective Places above mentioned.

Monday, *December* 25, 1786.] THE [Vol. IV. Numb. 184.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.

The following DivisionOrders, we are told, were issued by Major-General Lincoln, on Monday last.---"The Major General directs that at the moment authentic information shall be received (which will be announced by the discharge of three cannon on Fort-Hill) that the insurgents are embodying themselves at Cambridge, the Independent Cadets, Light-Infantry and, the Republican Volunteers, are to take post at the south end of Charles River Bridge: Those corps are to be relieved as soon as possible, by the regiment in this town; the company of artillery will take post with them at the bridge: The corps relieved will advance to Charlestown neck---the horse are to be in advance, one division of them is to take post on the road leading from Charlestown neck to Cambridge, and the other is to take post on the road leading from Cambridge to Medford---the ancient and honorable Artillery Company will take post at the Fortification."

The zeal manifested by the inhabitants of this town, for the support of constitutional government, and the alacrity shewn by them when called upon to defend it, will reflect on them the highest honor.---On the late alarm, every class of citizens were emulous in proffering their services---and several patriotic associations were entered into---among others, a paper was handed about for raising a troop of horse, which was immediately filled up, with names, in every point of consideration, the most respectable in town, and who, we are told, are to be commanded by Col. Hitchborn, and have already provided themselves with the necessary arms and accoutrements for cavalry,

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a small shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this town.

Dec. 1. A gentleman at Portland, by the last mail, writes that Capt. Small arrived there on Friday last from St. Croix, and brings news that Port-au-Prince has been sunk by an earthquake, and that it is judged seventeen hundred souls were lost.

4. The London Evening Post of Sept. 2, contains the following paragraph: "Lord Dorchester, we hear, goes to his government armed with full powers to settle any disputes between Congress and the Canadians, relative to the boundaries fixed on at the conclusion of the late war; but at the same time strictly to enforce the terms of the treaty of peace, nor suffer by any means, the infraction of the smallest article thereof, or any measure to be pursued that may add to the insults already offered by America to this country."

7. We have the pleasure of announcing to the public the very agreeable and authentic information of the safe return of the corps of volunteer horse, under the command of Col. Hichborn, after having atchieved the object of their expedition, by the capture of Shattuck, Parker and Page, who have been the indefatigable fomenters of sedition in the county of Middlesex.

Too much credit cannot be given the officers and men on this occasion, who performed a long and disagreeable march, a great part of the way in the night, in a heavy snow-storm, and in a very short period. The people every where in the country, through which they passed, so far from the opposition which the rioters threatened, cheerfully gave them every assistance that was wanted. A company of horse under Col. Wood, of Pepperell, were particularly active, and had the honor of securing two of the prisoners before the party arrived in Groton. Shattuck, however, had found the means of eluding their vigilance, but upon the arrival of the troops in the vicinity of his house, a second search commenced with renewed ardour, untill he was finally discovered, pursued and apprehended, though not without a sharp conflict with one of the horse, in which was displayed much personal bravery on both sides,---but upon two others coming up, he was obliged to surrender. Shattuck was badly wounded in the knee, and the gentleman immediately engaged received a slight cut on his face. These deluded and daring violaters of the public peace had been in arms the day before in Concord, on their way to Cambridge, to stop the Court of Common Pleas, then sitting in that town.

The most absurd and contradictory stories have been circulated throughout the country; and it may be truly said, that they have supported a bad cause by the most scandalous deception, as well to their own strength as to the views of government.

Every body joins in giving praise to the volenteers, who have done honor to their characters, and rendered the most essential benefit to the state by this achievment.

Groton is about 53 miles from this town, so that what, with the direct course, and the chase which they had before the seizure of Shattuck, who immediately fled to the woods upon being discovered behind a barn, many of the company must have rode near one hundred miles from Wednesday morning to Thursday evening, and were some of them nine hours on horse-back, without scarcely dismounting in that time. There was not a gun fired at the horse, in the whole expedition, though it was generally believed that Shattuck had fortified his house in order to a vigorous opposition: This, however, proved not to be the case, for he had endeavoured to abscond, after trying in vain to raise a party for his protection. The troop went in aid of the Sheriff, by order of his Excellency, when it was found that the late amnestry of government was without effect, in reclaiming these hardened offenders.

The militia of the town of Concord stood ready to offer their assistance if required, and the artillery of Lexington turned out with their usual alacrity, as a guard to relieve the horse, who were extremely fatigued with such unremitted service. They lodged at Lexington on their return, on Thursday night, and arrived with their prisoners last Friday at noon, who were immediately committed to the common goal, where every precaution which humanity dictates, has been taken for relief of the prisoners. On the whole, we cannot help anticipating the most happy effects from this transaction.

We are informed that Mrs. Jeffery (formerly Mrs. Hayley) has generously bestowed 60 blankets, to be distributed among the unhappy prisoners confined in goal in this town.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, *December* 25.

An Act regulating the militia of this State.

FOR regulating the Militia of this State, *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That all male persons from sixteen years of age to forty five, shall constitute the military force of this State, except members of the Council, members of the House of Representatives, & Delegates to the Congress of the United States for the time being, the State Treasurer and Secretary of State, Secretary of Council, Justices of the Peace, Judges of the Supreme and County Courts, Judges of the several Probate Districts, Auditors of the State, field, commissioned and staff officers, honorably discharged, Ministers of the Gospel, the President, Tutors and Students of Colleges, allowed Physicians and Surgeons, Post Officers, constant school masters, one miller to each grist-mill, sheriffs, constables and goalers, constant ferrymen, persons disabled by lameness or other bodily infirmity, during the continuance of such disability, producing a certificate thereof from two able physicians, to the acceptance of his or their commissioned officers.

That the Governor of this State for the time being, shall be Captain General and Commander in Chief, and the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, shall be Lieutenant General of and over all the military force of this State, and shall be appointed agreeable to constitution, as may be necessary, one Major General to the command of each division, to consist of two brigades, one Brigadier General to the command of each brigade, to consist of two regiments, and one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major to each regiment of infantry, to be commissioned by the Governor. And in every infantry company where there are forty rank and file, there shall be one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four sergeants, four corporals one drummer and one fifer, & where there are thirty two rank and file, there shall be one Lieut. one Ensign, two Serjeants, four corporals one drummer and one fifer: and where there are but twenty four rank and file, there shall be one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer and one fifer: and that to each regiment there be two light infantry companies, composed of such active young men as will voluntarily engage in such infantry company, and shall form on the flanks of the regiment, & be cloathed in such uniform as the field officers of the regiment shall direct. That the companies thus compleated shall have the privilege of choosing their officers out of the line of the regiment to which they respectively belong, and each company so formed shall have one or more parade assigned them by the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, and each company shall consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, & sixty four rank and file. And that the non-commissioned officers and privates of each light infantry company, thus composed, shall be exempted from any poll tax.

That there may be one compa-

ny of cavalry raised in each regiment, to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, one Quarter-master, two sergeants, four corporals, two trumpeters, and thirty-six privates, that every Light dragoon shall always be provided with a good serviceable horse, not less than fourteen hands high, to the acceptance of the chief commissioned officer of the company to which he belongs, covered with a good saddle with housing and other proper furniture, a bridle and holsters, with bear skin caps, a case of good pistols, a sword or cutlass not less than three and one half feet in length, and also a cap made of jack leather, or other cover for the head, a flask or cartouch box, one pound of good powder, three pounds of sizeable bullets, eight flints, and a good pair of boots and spurs, on penalty of 20s. for want of such horse, and one shilling for want of either of such other articles in which he shall be deficient.

And there shall be one company of artillery to each brigade, to be composed of such active young men as shall engage for that purpose, which company shall consist of one Captain Lieut. one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two serjeants, two corporals, two bombardiers, one drummer, one fifer, and eighteen matrosses, each commissioned officer to be armed with a sword or hanger, fuzee, bayonet belt and Cartouch box, to contain twelve cartridges, and each artillery man shall furnish himself at his own expence, with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery can be provided by the State, and shall be exempt from poll tax the same as companies of Light Infantry are.

And that each company of artillery shall be annexed to such regiment in the brigade to which they respectively belong, as shall be found most convenient by the Brigadier General or officers commanding the brigade, and shall take post on the right of the regiment to which they belong, except the troop of horse, belong to the regiment whereto the company of artillery is annexed, in that case they shall take post on the left.

And the companies of artillery and cavalry so arranged, shall be subject to the Colonel or commanding officer of such regiment, in all respects, except that the company of cavalry shall not be liable to be called out but twice in one year except in cases of alarm. And that the company of artillery shall be subject to the same order of discipline as the companies of light Infantry are, in their respective regiments.

And that every able bodied male person being a citizen of this State, or of any of the United States, and residing in this State, except such persons as are heretofore exempted, and who are of the age of sixteen and under the age of forty-five years, shall, by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the beat in which such citizen shall reside, within four months after the passing of this act, be enroled in the company of such beat, that every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, shall also enrol every Citizen as aforesaid, who shall from time to time arrive at the age of sixteen years, or come to reside within his beat, and without delay notify such enrolment to such citizen so enroled, by some non-commissioned officer of the company, who shall be a competent witness to prove such notice, that all disputes which may happen with respect to the age or abilities or deficiencies or neglect of duty of any person to bear arms shall be determined by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company, with a right to appeal by the person who may conceive himself agrieved or any other person belonging to the company, to the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the regiment.

[To be continued.]

*** The inhabitants of the town of Bennington, who are freemen, or wish to take the freeman's oath, are requested to meet at the meeting house, in Bennington, on the first day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to offer their sentiments upon the propriety of accepting a general tendery act, or emitting a bank of paper money, on which the yeas and nays will be taken.

Spoken Extempore, by Esq; R. On being asked his Opinion of *Paper Money!*

A Paper fleece is but a jest,
'Twill never keep us warm,
'Twill promise more, by ten times o'er,
Than e're it will perform.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST

Medical Society,

In the State of VERMONT, and Parts adjacent,

ARE hereby requested to meet at the House of Maj. STEPHEN KEYS, in Manchester, on Wednesday the 10th Day of January next, at Ten o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state, did, at their session in October 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Weybridge, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town; These are therefore to warn all the land holders in said town, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, living in Cornwall, immedietely, or their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ABEL WRIGHT, Coll.

THOSE Town Clerks who have not furnished the Treasurer with a Certificate of the Names of the First Constable of their respective Towns, according to Law, are hereby desired to send in the Names of said First Constable, to the Treasurer at the Session of the General Assembly in Bennington, the 15th of February next.

S. MATTOCKS.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Shoreham, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, held at the house of Amos Callender, in said town, on the tenth day of October, 1786, Voted to raise a tax of ninety seven pounds and four pence, which is 1l. 1s. 5d. on each right, for defraying the cost of laying out the fourth division, and clearing roads, with other necessary charges in said township; This is to notify said proprietors to pay the same to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ASA HEMENWAY, Coll.

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, at their meeting, held at the house of John Barber, in said town, on the 7th day of November, 1786, voted that this meeting be adjourned until the first Monday of February next, then to meet at the dwelling-house of James Wilcocks, in said town, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and at that time it is expected that the proprietors will proceed to vote a tax to defray the expence of surveying the third and fourth divisions of land in said town, and to discharge the debts for making roads, and advertising the adjournment of this meeting, and the proprietors clerk is directed to publish the same.

JOHN N. BENNETT, Pro. Clerk.
Bridport, Nov. 7, 1786. 86¶8

THE proprietors of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, are hereby informed or notified, That at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Ladd, in said Chittenden, in the county aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of December 1785, granted an additional tax of fifteen shillings on each right or share of land in said town, to discharge the cost of finishing the survey of said town, cutting and making roads, &c. The proprietors are hereby notified that unless they pay the aforesaid tax to me the subscriber, I must be put to the disagreeable necessity of exposing their lands to sale as the law directs.

NATHANIEL LADD, Coll.
86‡8

AT an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of Rochester, in the state of Vermont, holden at the house of Stephen Chandler, in said Rochester, on the 16th instant, granted a tax of six shillings on each original right in said township, to pay proprietors debts; This is therefore to inform said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ENOCK EMERSON, Coll.

N. B. The last proprietors meeting of said Rochester, stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in May next, at the house of Stephen Chandler, in Rochester, aforesaid, at ten o'clock A. M.

ENOCH EMERSON, Pro. Clerk.
Hartford, Nov. 21, 1786. [85‡7

THE proprietors of Rochester, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two shillings on each original righ granted by said proprietors, on the 15th of December, 1785, for the purpose of paying the proprietors debts, are informed, That so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwellinhouse of Lieut. Abner Brigham, in Hartland, on the second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax, with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of ten shillings due from each right, unless otherwise marked, viz.

John Sawyer,	David Belnap,
Joseph Loveland,	Moses Belnap, 6/8.
Eben. Sparhawk,	Ezekiel Emerson,
John Hopson,	Simeon Searls,
Jacob Hall,	Henry Sparhawk,
Benjamin Lewis,	Silas Hamilton.

ENOCH EMERSON, Coll.
Hartford, Nov. 21, 1786. [85‡7

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Two-Heroes, to warn them to meet at their next adjourned meeting, in order to come to a draft for pitching the undivided land in said township; that each proprietor draw for his day to make his pitch in; and to see what measure the proprietors will come into, by laying out said pitches, as to how many will lay out in a day; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Ebenezer Allen, in said town, on the first Monday in February next, as the proprietors meeting stands adjourned till that day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at that place. Given under my hand, this 13th day of Nov. 1786.

EBENEZER ALLEN, Pro. Clerk.
84‡6

THE proprietors of the township of Worcester and Milton, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the following taxes, viz. In the township of Worcester, a tax of one pound, six shillings lawful silver money on each proprietor's right, legally voted by said proprietors; and for the township of Milton, a tax of one pound ten shillings, like money, duly voted in legal proprietor's meeting for said townships; are hereby notified, that unless they pay their taxes respectively, on or before the first day of February next, so much of their respective rights, will, on that day, be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Mallery, in Middletown, in the county of Rutland and state aforesaid, as will pay said taxes, with all intervening costs and charges.

Delinquent Proprietors of Worcester.
One pound six shillings due from each.

William Austrige,	Joseph Decomp,
Thomas Burgie,	Henry Franklin,
Robert Burgie,	William Gilbond,
Benjamin Betts,	James Gilbond,
Samuel Betts,	Isaac Gray,
Abraham Betts,	John Gilford,
Ichabod Betts,	John Hand,
John Betts,	Joshua Hutchings,
Anthony Baker,	Joshua Halstead,
Job Bacon,	Samuel Halstead,
David Bacon,	Moses Little,
Manning Bull,	Joshua Mason,
Isaac Burgan,	Daniel Marsh,
Crawley Burrow,	William Michael,
John Cooke,	John Nefus,
Ephraim Cutler,	Jacob Noe,
Ebenezer Cutler,	Isaac Nee,
Lambert Decomp, jun.	Benjamin Ogden,
Lambert Decomp,	William Piercey,
David Decomp,	Thomas Shreave,
John Davidson,	John Turner,
David Davidson,	Benjamin Underhill
Robert Davidson,	Joseph Underhill,
Alexander Davidson	Wm. Vrendenburg,
William Davidson,	Charles Wiggins,
Henry Dickenson,	Joseph Young,
Samuel Dodge,	Thomas Young.

Delinquent Proprietors of Milton.
One pound ten shillings due from each.

Samuel Rogers,	Sam. Campbell,
James Wilmott,	Michael Duff,
Francis Silvester,	Paul Miller,
Isaac Rogers,	Christopher Miller,
Joseph Barden,	Thomas Shueres,
Joseph Karkbridge,	Philip French,
William Proctor,	Philip French, jun.
Cardem Proctor,	Delfus French,
Alexander Moore,	Henry Franklin,
Peter Carne,	Benjamin Underhill,
John Trayley,	David Barkley,
Joseph Havilland,	Benjamin Blagge,
James Havilland,	John Blagge,
Timothy M'Carthy,	John Gilford,
Cardin Lee,	George Weed,
Samuel Degge,	John Turner,
John Burrass,	John Turner, jun.
Wm. P. Duff, jun.	Abert Baker,
Joseph Barbershire,	Henry Dixson,
John Barbershire,	Hon. R. Wibart,
Richard Cornwell,	John Downing, Esq;
Daniel Beats,	Daniel Warrin,
Thomas Lysom,	Samuel Emerson,
William Smith,	Maj. R. Downing,
Jacob Smith,	Richard Kemble,
Thomas Miller,	Joshua Hutchins,
John Willet,	John Sarls,
Ruluff W. Miller,	James Burrass,
Joseph Royal,	William Burrass,
Benjamin Loinlett,	Paul Miller,
William Ferguher,	Thomas Willet,
Richard Sharp,	Benjamin Black, jun.
Richard Avens,	

NATHANIEL MALLERY, Collector of the tax for Worcester.
NATHANIEL SMITH, Collector of the tax for Milton.
Middletown, Dec. 10, 1786. [85‡8

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Greensborough, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Thomas Tolman, in Arlington, on the 4th day of December, 1786, it was voted by said proprietors, to raise a tax of two pounds five shillings and ten pence, on each proprietor's right in said township, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of two one hundred acre lots to each right in said township, books, and other expences: The same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.
Arlington, Dec. 5, 1786. 84¶6